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ABSTRACT

The first of two volumes provides information about data resources available at the Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College, a multidisciplinary research center that is a national repository for social and behavioral science data on human development and social change; topics of special concern to women are collection priorities. The collection includes studies with both male and female subjects from a wide range of ages and racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic class groups. These data are collected using a variety of methods including longitudinal, cross-sectional, survey, case study, and experimental designs. The studies originate in many academic disciplines: psychology, psychiatry, sociology, education, political science, anthropology, and economics. The status of each data set is indicated: a--data that are fully acquired and ready for use; and b--data that are acquired, but not fully documented and stored, and therefore less easily used. An abstract for each data set describes the focus of the study, the sample, the methods used, and the year(s) of data collection. Each data set is indexed according to the methods and content focus of the study. Categories describing the characteristics of each data set are listed at the end of the abstract. The guide also includes abstracts for some data sets available through the Inter-university Consortium for Social and Political Research (ICPSR) that complement Murray Center holdings and research concerns. Designed to facilitate the search for data sets with particular characteristics, the second volume lists each data set according to the methods and content focus of the study. (SD)

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A Center for the Study of Lives

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A Guide to the Data Resources

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1988

A GUIDE TO THE DATA RESOURCES

# of the

HENRY A. MURRAY RESEARCH CENTER OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE:

A CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LIVES

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Guide revised and complete as of October, 1988

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PREFACE

ntroduction

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College is a ultidisciplinary research center focusing on the study of lives over ime. It is a national repository for social and behavioral science data n human development and social change, especially data that illuminate women's lives and issues of concern to women. The Murray Research Center also serves as a source of information on methods for the study of lives and a sponsor of social science research. Through seminars and conferences, the Murray Center provides a forum for discussion among scholars who share an interest in studying human lives in the context of social change.

The Center's data holdings include studies with both female and male subjects from a wide range of ages and racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic class groups. These data were collected using a variety of methods, including longitudinal, cross-sectional, survey, case study, and experimental designs. The studies originate in many academic disciplines: psychology, psychiatry, sociology, education, political science, anthropology, and economics. Included among these data sets are such classics as Henry Murray's "Multiform Assessments of Personality Development," Robert White's "Lives in Progress," Jack Block's "Lives Through Time," and Sears, Maccoby, and Levin's "Patterns of "Childrearing." In line with the mission of Radcliffe College to encourage the production of scholarly work about women, topics of special concern to women are centrally represented in the Center's collecting priorities. These topics include various aspects of women's work and careers, education, mental health, political participation, family life, widowhood, and aging.

The primary criteria for evaluating data sets for inclusion in the archive are the quality of the study's instrumentation, sample selection, and design; the usefulness of the data for secondary analysis, replication, or longitudinal follow-up; and the relevance of the data for the study of women and social change and for the in-depth study of lives over time. Issues of confidentiality and access are delineated for each data set as the study is acquired and processed. The Center provides questionnaire responses, in-depth interview transcripts, responses to projective tests, and computer-accessible data. In order to facilitate use of the data sets, the Murray Center also provides copies of research instruments, descriptions of conditions under which the data were collected, detailed information on coding procedures, and publications based on these studies.

Data resources may be used by researchers and educators in a variety of ways. Data sets may be reanalyzed in order to explore questions other than those addressed by the original investigators. Reanalysis may involve recoding of the raw data. Data from studies that employ comparable designs and instruments may be combined to provide a larger, more varied sample than would be possible otherwise. In addition to reanalysis, these studies can be used as base-line data for replication studies in order to assess the effects of social change. In many cases, samples can be recontacted for further longitudinal follow-up. The availability of samples that can be followed up encourages the collection of longitudinal data that would otherwise be too costly or difficult to obtain. Furthermore, the data collected early in this century can be used to address questions of interest to social historians. Reviews of existing data can facilitate exploratory research by allowing a researcher to refine research questions, to assess the best means for addressing those questions, and to develop new research instruments or coding schemes. In addition to using the Murray Center's data sets in the ways mentioned above, faculty and students use these data to provide examples drawn from actual research studies, illustrating how data are collected and analyzed.

The resources of the Murray Center are open to undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and other researchers from Harvard, Radcliffe and elsewhere. Staff members conduct several introductory workshops each semester and are available weekdays between 9AM and 5PM to provide individual consultation on using the Center's resources. For the most part, the data resources are used at the Center, although in many cases copies of computer tapes can be made available for use elsewhere. Under special circumstances, with the permission of the contributor, copies of original subject records can be used outside the Center. Users are not charged for access to the data. They are charged only for special services they require (e.g., duplicating) and for the cost of computer time.

How To Use The Guide

The Guide to the Data Resources, which is updated regularly, provides an overview of the Murray Center's data holdings. For each data set, the Guide includes an abstract which describes the focus of the study, the samples represented, and the measures used. In addition to data sets that are fully acquired and processed, data that are still being processed are also described in the Guide. The status of each data set is indicated by a letter following the title:

a -- Data that are fully acquired, documented, and ready for use.

b -- Data that are acquired, but not fully documented and stored, and therefore are less easily used.

Staff members may be consulted for information on studies that will be acquired in the near future.

Each data set listed in the Guide has been coded, or indexed, according to the methods and content focus of the study. The categories describing the characteristics of each data set are listed in abbreviated form at the end of the abstract. A complete index to the Murray Center's holdings is available for purchase separately. The index lists all data sets exhibiting each characteristic, such as all data sets that are surveys, all that include psychological tests, and so on. In addition, users may request computer searches for data sets that represent the intersection of two or more of the coded categories.

For each study summarized in the Guide, a "documentation" is also available. These are longer than the abstracts which appear in the Guide and describe further the methods of data collection, the dimensions of the sample, and the variables assessed. Copies of documentations are available for one dollar each.

In addition to the data sets housed at the Murray Center, the Guide includes abstracts for some data sets available through the Inter-university Consortium for Social and Political Research (ICPSR) that complement Murray Center holdings and research concerns. Affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe have access to the extensive collection of machine-readable social science data made available by ICPSR, because Harvard University is a member of the consortium. Murray Center users are invited to review ICPSR's current Guide to Resources and Services, which is available in the Center's user room, and to consult Murray Center staff on procedures for gaining access to these data through the Harvard University Government Data Center or directly through ICPSR.

Other Resources

Measures File

In order to aid researchers collecting their own data, staff members at the Murray Center have compiled a file of tests and measures. This file contains copies of a broad range of instruments, primarily from the field of psychology. Accompanying each measure is information about its development, validity, reliability, and scoring. Staff members are available to help interested researchers find the measures they need.

Feminist Critique File

This file contains a collection of feminist critiques of social science methods and theory. The collection is updated annually. Copies of the articles in the file may be used at the Center or photocopied. A bibliography of these articles is available for one dollar.

List of Data Sets (by contributor)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., Role Outlook Survey

Arce, C., Mexican Origin People in the United States: The 1979 Chicano Survey

Atchley, R., Impact of Retirement on Aging and Adaptation

Avery, D. M., Critical Events in the Lives of College-Educated Minority and White Women

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth

Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., Alumnae Study: Graduate and Professional Schools at Harvard University, 1979

Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., Factors Influencing Concentration Choice Among Undergraduates

Barnes, B., Informal Networks for Women in Management

Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., Premenstrual Mood and Behavior Changes

Barnett, R. C., Vocational Planning of College Women: A Psychosocial Study

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., Correlates of Father Participation in Family Work

Baruch, G. K., Maternal Influences Upon Women's Attitudes Toward Career Achievement

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., Women in the Middle Years

Belle, D., Stress and Families Project

Bender, H. E., American Management Association's Survey of Women Business Owners

Berger, A., High School to College Transition Study

Bibring, G., Psychological Aspects of Pregnancy

Birnbaum, J., Life Patterns, Personality, and Self-Esteem in Gifted Family-Oriented and Career-Committed Women

Block, J., Lives Through Time

Bohen, H., Balancing Jobs and Family Life

Bozett, F., Children of Gay Fathers

Bozett, F., Study of Gay Fathers

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Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, *National Lesbian Health Care Survey*

Brett, J., *Effect of Job Transfer on American Women*

Brunswick, A., *The Harlem Longitudinal Study of Urban Black Youth*

Burrell, B., *Attitudes of Participants at the Iowa Women's Political Caucus*

Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., *Quality of American Life*

Catalyst, *Corporations and Two-Career Families*

Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, *Second Duke Longitudinal Study*

Center for Women and Work, *National Survey of Working Women*

Chester, N., *Coping with Early Parenthood*

Child Trends, Inc., *National Survey of Children*

Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., *The Prevalence of Bulimia Among College Students*

Community Council, Inc., *Study of Volunteerism in Maricopa County*

Crandall, V. C., *Young Adulthood Study*

Crosby, F., *Relative Deprivation and Working Women*

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Damon, W., & Phelps, E., *Cognitive Growth Through Peer Collaboration*

Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., *Two Generations of College-Educated Women: The Postparental Phase of the Life Cycle*

Davis, J., *Career Plans and Experiences of June 1961 College Graduates*

Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., *Blue Collar Workers in the Steel Mill*

Douglas, W., *Ministers' Wives*

Dublin, T., *Women at Work, 1826-1860*

Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., *Panel Study of Income Dynamics*

Eccles, J., *Career Aspirations Among Smith Undergraduates: A Longitudinal Study*

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ducation Commission of the States., National Assessment of Educational Progress

dwards, C., Some Developmental Antecedents of Psychopathology

lias, M., Two Subcultures of Maternal Care in the United States

pstein, C. F., Black Professional Women

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inney, R., Business and Family Life of Self-Employed Women

iske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., Longitudinal Study of Transitions in Four Stages of Life

leming, J., Correlates of Fear of Success in Black High School Females

lexman, N., Success and Failure Incidents From Self-Employed Women

ogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., The National Child Development Study

oltz, D., Postponement of the First Birth: Patterns of Childbearing in an Educated Group of Women

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ranklin, D., Correlates of Participation and Nonparticipation in the Women's Liberation Movement

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Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., *Life Styles of Educated Adult Women*

Glueck, S., & Glueck E., *The Massachusetts Reformatory Study*

Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., *The Women's Reformatory Study*

Glueck, S., & Glueck E., *Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency*

Goodman, N., *Career Patterns of the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration Alumnae*

Gramick, J., *Study of the Coming Out Process and Coping Strategies of Lesbian Women*

Grossman, F., *Pregnancy and Parenthood Project*

Gurin, G., *Michigan Student Study: A Study of Students in a Multiversity*

Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., *Americans View Their Mental Health*

Harlan, A., *Patterns of Managerial Effectiveness and Career Development for Male and Female MBAs*

Harris, L., & Associates., *American Women's Opinion Poll of 1972*

Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council., *Survey of Child-Care Needs of Lower-Paid Personnel*

Healey, D. E., *Attitudes, Status, and Psychological Functioning of Women in Egalitarian and Traditional Marriages*

Heins, M., *Practice and Life Patterns of Women and Men Physicians*

Hoffman, L. W., *Fear of Success in Undergraduates: A Replication of Horner's Study*

Hoffman, L. W., *Michigan Follow-Up of Horner's 1965 Study -- Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance*

Hoffman, L. W., *Value and Costs of Children to Parents*

Horner, M. S., *Cognitive and Emotional Development in Early Adolescents*

Horner, M. S., *Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance in Competitive and Noncompetitive Situations*

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orst, L., Informal Barriers to Women Entering Engineering

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uessy, H. R., Prospective Study of 500 Second Graders

nstitute for Human Development, (Eichorn, Dorothy), Intergenerational Study

ackson, J., National Survey of Black Americans

Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study

Johnson, M., Women in Public Office

Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., Time Use Longitudinal Panel Study

Kahn, D. G., Parental Models and Career vs. Family Values

Kahn, J. R., Familial Communication and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., Women Volunteering

Kelly, E. L., Kelly Longitudinal Study

Kilson, M., After the Institute: Fellows' Accomplishments and Assessments

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Lipman-Blumen, J., Self-Concept and Educational Aspirations of Married Women College Graduates

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Lopata, H., Widowhood in an American City

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McClelland, D. C., Children's Readers: A Cross-Cultural Selection

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Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., Achievement Motivation, Attitudes Toward Sex Roles, Black Militancy, and Affective Attachment Among Black Female College Students

Michelson, W., Working Mothers and Stress

Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., American National Election Study Series

Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., Nineteen hundred seventy-two (1972) Convention Delegate Study: Women in Politics

Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., Interaction in Families: An Experimental Study of Family Processes and Schizophrenia

Morse, C., Radcliffe Class of 1962, Ten Years After College Graduation

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Murray, H. A., Multiform Assessments of Personality Development Among Gifted College Men

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National Opinion Research Center., General Social Surveys

Newberger, C., Parental Conceptions of Children and Child Rearing

Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C. , Harvard Medical School Alumni

Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., Harvard Medical School House Officers

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Paige, K. E., Study of Life Experiences in Married Couples

Parnes, H., National Longitudinal Surveys

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Richardson, N., *Developmental Constructions of Success*

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Risman, B., *Parenting Survey: A Comparison of Single Mothers, Single Fathers, Dual-Worker Couples, and Traditional Couples*

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Achieving Society: Characteristics of Entrepreneurs, McClelland, D. C.

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After the Institute: Fellows' Accomplishments and Assessments, Kilson, M.

Alumnae Study: Graduate and Professional Schools at Harvard University, 1979, Bailey, S., & Burrell, B.

American Management Association's Survey of Women Business Owners, Bender, H. E.

American National Election Study Series, Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H.

American Women's Opinion Poll of 1972, Harris, L., & Associates.

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Differential Impact of Academic Environments on Students, Trachtenberg, F. Z.

Divorce Experience of Middle and Working-Class Women, L'Hommedieu, T.

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Faith Development, Moral Development, and Old Age, Shulik, R.

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Family Life and Sexual Learning, Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc.

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Harvard Medical School House Officers, Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C.

List of Data Sets (by title)

Harvard Sexual Harassment Survey, Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C.

High School and Beyond, National Center for Education Statistics.

High School to College Transition Study, Berger, A.

Identification and Child Rearing, Sears, R. R.

Impact of Retirement on Aging and Adaptation, Atchley, R.

Influences on Parent Behavior, Stoltz, L. M.

Informal Barriers to Women Entering Engineering, Horst, L.

Informal Networks for Women in Management, Barnes, B.

Interaction in Families: An Experimental Study of Family Processes and Schizophrenia, Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E.

Intergenerational Study, Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, Dorothy)

Israeli Moral Development Study, Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L.

Japanese Competitive Success: A Study in Motivation of Japanese Women, Finn, A. N.

Kelly Longitudinal Study, Kelly, E. L.

Life Patterns Survey, Radcliffe College Class of 1947.

Life Patterns, Personality, and Self-Esteem in Gifted Family-Oriented and Career-Committed Women, Birnbaum, J.

Life Styles of Educated Adult Women, Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A.

Lives in Progress, White, R. W.

Lives Through Time, Block, J.

Longitudinal Ego and Moral Study of Women's Lives, Erickson, V. L.

Longitudinal Study of Transitions in Four Stages of Life, Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D.

Longitudinal Study of Moral Development, Kohlberg, L.

Longitudinal Study of the Life Patterns of College-Educated Women, Stewart, A.

Longitudinal Study of Career Development in College-Educated Women, Tangri, S.

List of Data Sets (by title)

Maternal Influences Upon Women's Attitudes Toward Career Achievement, Baruch, G. K.

McBeath Institute Aging Women Project, Traupmann, J.

Mexican Origin People in the United States: The 1979 Chicano Survey, Arce, C.

Michigan Follow-Up of Horner's 1965 Study -- Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance, Hoffman, L. W.

Michigan Student Study: A Study of Students in a Multiversity, Gurin, G.

Ministers' Wives, Douglas, W.

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M.

Mothers: Their Stress and Coping Strategies in Response to Nontraditional Behavior of Their Children, Smith, M.

Multiform Assessments of Personality Development Among Gifted College Men, Murray, H. A.

Multinational Time Budget Study, Stone, P. J.

National Assessment of Educational Progress, Education Commission of the States.

National Lesbian Health Care Survey, Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation

National Longitudinal Study, National Center for Education Statistics.

National Longitudinal Surveys, Parnes, H.

National Survey of Working Women, Center for Women and Work

National Survey of Children, Child Trends, Inc.

National Survey of Black Americans, Jackson, J.

National Surveys of Adolescent Female Sexual Behavior, Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J.

National Women's Study, Market Opinion Research.

Nineteen hundred seventy-two (1972) Convention Delegate Study: Women in Politics, Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J.

Panel Study of Income Dynamics, Duncan, G., & Morgan, J.

List of Data Sets (by title)

Parental Conceptions of Children and Child Rearing, Newberger, C.

Parental Models and Career vs. Family Values, Kahn, D. G.

Parenting Survey: A Comparison of Single Mothers, Single Fathers, Dual-Worker Couples, and Traditional Couples, Risman, B.

Patterns of Child Rearing, Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H.

Patterns of Managerial Effectiveness and Career Development for Male and Female MBAs, Harlan, A.

Postponement of the First Birth: Patterns of Childbearing in an Educated Group of Women, Foltz, D.

Practice and Life Patterns of Women and Men Physicians, Heins, M.

Pregnancy and Parenthood Project, Grossman, F.

Premenstrual Mood and Behavior Changes, Barnes, B., & Endicott, J.

Problems of Dual-Career Marriages, Willcox, F.

Professional Status of Male and Female Academy of Management Members: A Comparison of Perceptions, Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W.

Prospective Study of 500 Second Graders, Huessy, H. R.

Psychological Aspects of Pregnancy, Bibring, G.

Quality of American Life, Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W.

Quality of Employment Survey, Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S.

Radcliffe Class of 1962, Ten Years After College Graduation, Morse, C.

Relative Deprivation and Working Women, Crosby, F.

Remarriage After Divorce: A Longitudinal Analysis of Well Being, Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G.

Replication of Americans View Their Mental Health, Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R.

Role Outlook Survey, Angrist, S., & Almquist, E.

Role Strain Among Women in Public Office, Stoper, E.

Second Duke Longitudinal Study, Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University

List of Data Sets (by title)

Secondary School Coeducation and the Fear of Success and Failure, Shinn, M.

Secondary School Coeducation and the Fears of Success and Failure: A Longitudinal Study, Zeitlin, K.

Self-Concept and Educational Aspirations of Married Women College Graduates, Lipman-Blumen, J.

Self-Esteem and Life Goals of College Women and Men, Zuckerman, D. M.

Self-Esteem in Girls Attending Single-Sex vs. Coeducational Private High Schools, Ross, M. C.

Seven College Study: Goals, Attitudes, Values, and Experiences of Undergraduates at the Seven College Conference of Schools, Zuckerman, D. M.

Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance in Competitive and Noncompetitive Situations, Horner, M. S.

Sex Differences in Attitudes Towards Computers, Horton, N.

Sex-Role-Related Goals and Attitudes of Undergraduates at Six Colleges and Universities, Zuckerman, D. M.

Sexual Harassment Among Peers, Salkind, E.

Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility, Ridley, J. C.

Some Developmental Antecedents of Level of Aspiration, Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C.

Some Developmental Antecedents of Psychopathology, Edwards, C.

Stress and Families Project, Belle, D.

Stress and Illness Among Managers, Salt, P.

Student Internship Program, Trachtenberg, F. Z.

Study of Gay Fathers, Bozett, F.

Study of Life Experiences in Married Couples, Paige, K. E.

Study of the Coming Out Process and Coping Strategies of Lesbian Women, Gramick, J.

Study of Volunteerism in Maricopa County, Community Council, Inc.

Success and Failure Incidents From Self-Employed Women, Flexman, N.

List of Data Sets (by title)

Success Avoidant Motivation and Behavior: Its Developmental Correlates and Situational Determinants, Horner, M. S.

Support Systems Involving Widows, Lopata, H.

Survey of Child-Care Needs of Lower-Paid Personnel, Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council.

Survey of Women State Legislators, Lex, L.

Survey of Working Conditions, Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T.

Terman Life Cycle Study of Children with High Ability, Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P.

The Baltimore Study of Unplanned Teen Parenthood, Furstenberg, F.

The Effect of the Welfare Woman's Working on Her Family, Feldman, H., & Feldman, M.

The Harlem Longitudinal Study of Urban Black Youth, Brunswick, A.

The Massachusetts Reformatory Study, Glueck, S., & Glueck E.

The National Child Development Study, Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P.

The Prevalence of Bulimia Among College Students, Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D.

The Stony Brook High-Risk Project, Weintraub, S.

The Women's Reformatory Study, Glueck, S., & Glueck, E.

Time Use Longitudinal Panel Study, Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P.

Transition to Parenthood, Shapiro, E. R.

Tufts University School of Medicine Alumni, Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C.

Two Generations of College-Educated Women: The Postparental Phase of the Life Cycle, Davidoff, I., & Platt, M.

Two Subcultures of Maternal Care in the United States, Elias, M.

U. S. Senate and House of Representatives Campaigns, Federal Election Commission.

Unemployed Blue Collar Women, Rosen, E. I.

List of Data Sets (by title)

Unmarried Adult Mothers: A Study of the Parenthood Transition From Late Pregnancy to Two Months Postpartum, and 15-18 Month Follow-Up. Fox, M.

Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency. Glueck, S., & Glueck E.

Value and Costs of Children to Parents. Hoffman, L. W.

Virginia Slims 1974 American Women's Opinion Poll. Roper Organization

Virginia Slims 1980 American Women's Opinion Poll. Roper Organization

Virginia Slims 1985 American Women's Opinion Poll. Roper Organization

Vocational Planning of College Women: A Psychosocial Study. Barnett, R. C.

Widowhood in an American City. Lopata, H.

Woman's Day Survey. Woman's Day Magazine

Women at Work, 1826-1860. Dublin, T.

Women in Law. Epstein, C. F.

Women in Nontraditional and Traditional Blue Collar Occupations. Walshok, M. L.

Women in Public Office. Johnson, M.

Women in the Middle Years. Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C.

Women in the Trades. Schroedel, J. R.

Women Volunteering. Kaminer, W., & Moore, E.

Women's Roles: Conflict, Compromise, or Fulfillment?. McClellan, H.

Working Mothers and Stress. Michelson, W.

Young Adulthood Study. Crandall, V. C.

Young Adults' Contraceptive Practices: An Investigation of Influences. Lowe, C.

Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study. Jennings, K., & Niemi, R.

Zilboorg-Friedman Memorial Archives. Shneidman, E.

HENRY A. MURRAY RESEARCH CENTER:

LIST OF DATA SETS

grist, S., & Almquist, E.
Role Outlook Survey, 1964-1975, A010, (a).

The purpose of this study was to explain students' career development as lucated women. The study focused on students' yearly impressions of college, ie development of their aspirations for after college, and influences that icourage or inhibit career plans.

Data were collected in a four-wave panel study from 1964-1968. Each fall ie sample of 87 women filled out questionnaires, including a few open-ended iestions. Each spring a different subsample was interviewed, except during the enior year, when all 87 subjects were interviewed. Questionnaires and nterviews charted patterns of choice and change of attitudes toward major, ollege life, life difficulties and satisfactions, hopes for graduate school, ork motivation and preference, pursuing a career during child-rearing years, wn parents, child care, marriage, and domestic division of labor.

In 1975, the 64 participants for whom addresses could be obtained were ailed a follow-up questionnaire that assessed postcollege education and job istory, family characteristics, lifestyle features, the extent to which spirations had been fulfilled, and aspirations for the future.

Computer-accessible data and codebooks are available.

ocus
work, par, educ

ethods
DESIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: student
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Arce, C.
Mexican Origin People in the United States: The 1979 Chicano Survey, 1979, A720, (a).

The 1979 Chicano Survey, conducted by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, was a household survey of persons of Mexican descent in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Texas, and Chicago. The purpose of the survey was to compile a statistically representative and comprehensive body of empirical information about the social, economic, and psychological status of Chicanos.

Interviews were conducted in Spanish or English, depending upon the respondent's preference. A total of 991 interviews were administered. The interviews included both open- and closed-ended questions. The major topics covered in the interviews were: 1) mental and physical health, and use of health services; 2) family background, composition, customary practices, and values; 3) language use and attitudes; 4) employment history; and 5) social identity, group consciousness, and political opinions and participation.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research (ICPSR), and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
social, econ

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: hisp NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

y, R.
pact of Retirement on Aging and Adaptation, 1975-1977, A139, (a).

his study focused on age, retirement, income, marital status, and health
s related to satisfaction and leisure activity in later life. The study
d on certain aspects of the retirement process and the impact of these
s on the physical aging and social adjustment of individuals.

n 1975, Miami University's Scripps Foundation Gerontology Center launched
y of all adults who were age 50 or over living in Oxford Township, Ohio.
han 1,500 individuals were mailed a 42-item, self-administered
onnaire, consisting mainly of precoded items. Eleven hundred individuals
ed questionnaires, 1,003 of which were usable.

he questionnaire tapped the issues of retirement, leisure activities,
action with one's life, as well as basic demographic information such as
mployment status and history, marital status, etc.

n 1977, questionnaires were sent to all individuals in Oxford Township who
en identified in 1975 as being 50 years or older, regardless of whether
ad responded to the initial questionnaire in 1975. Approximately 1,500
m, self-administered questionnaires were returned. The purpose of the
-up questionnaire was to determine changes in the respondents' lives, and
subsequent effects. The follow-up questionnaire essentially replicated
iginal 1975 questionnaire. Additional follow-ups were conducted in 1979
81.

omputer-accessible data from 1975 and 1977 are available.

k, social, person, phys

s
SIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: quest
E: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
E: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
: 50-59, 60-69, 70+ SES: mix
E: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

laneous
low-up possible? no
low-ups conducted? no
e of data: comp

Avery, D. M.
Critical Events in the Lives of College-Educated Minority and White Women, 1979, 1981, A660, (a).

The purpose of these two studies was to determine the perceptions of major life transitions of women of different ethnic backgrounds, and the role of these perceptions in the formation of their identities as adult women.

The first sample included 36 black women and 64 white women. The second included 25 Mexican American and 25 Puerto Rican women. The typical subject was in her 30s to early 40s, employed in a professional or technical occupation or self-employed, and college educated. The subjects also combined the roles of wife, mother, and worker.

In 1979 and 1981, the participants of each sample were asked to identify and describe those critical events or turning points in their past lives which they believed had made a difference in their present identity as adult women. The Critical Events Interview format was used to organize the subjects' descriptions of various dimensions of the events such as associated thoughts and feelings, coping strategies, factors related to the resolution of the events, and sources of support or frustration associated with the events. The critical event was used as the unit of analysis.

The Murray Center has typed transcripts of 813 single critical events from the 150 subjects. The majority reported five or six critical events.

Focus
values, person, gender, life

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: wh, bl, hisp NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

man, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M.
Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of
Youth, 1975-1980, A653, (a).

This study, conducted by the University of Michigan Institute of Social
arch and funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, was designed to
ore changes in values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of contemporary
ican youth. Annual samples have been collected from high school seniors
e 1975 and are continuing to be collected.

A multistage sampling method was used to secure a nationally representative
le of high school seniors. Schools were sampled from specified geographic
tions. Then, within schools, up to 400 seniors were randomly selected to
lete questionnaires during class time. For each year from 1975 to 1980,
e are between 15,792 and 18,924 students in the sample.

Drug use and related attitudes received the most extensive coverage in this
ect. However, the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other
ect areas: attitudes about government, social institutions, and race
tions; changing roles for women; educational aspirations; occupational aims;
tal and family plans; as well as a variety of background and demographic
ors.

Computer-accessible data are available from this study. This data set is
available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social
arch (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe
ugh the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

s
ar, educ, polit, values, person, ment

ods
ESIGN: survey   MEASURES: quest
IME: 70s, 80s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
IZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
GE: 13-18, 18-22   SES: mix
ACE: mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

ellaneous
ollow-up possible? no
ollow-ups conducted? no
ype of data: comp

Bailey, S., & Burrell, B.
Alumnae Study: Graduate and Professional Schools at Harvard University, 1979, 1979, A536, (a).

This study gathered information on the career development, family responsibilities, and professional standing of graduates from seven Harvard University graduate and professional schools: the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Dental Medicine, Design, Divinity, Education, Law, and Public Health. All degree recipients from the class of 1972 at each school were surveyed, with additional subjects from the Dental School classes of 1968-1978, and the Divinity School classes of 1974 and 1976. Data were collected by means of a mailed questionnaire in the spring of 1979. Of the 3,000 eligible degree-holders, a total of 1,620 or 63% responded. The breakdown by sex was 1,255 men and 365 women.

Variables assessed from the questionnaire included educational background, employment history, career goals and job satisfaction, children and child-care arrangements, partner's work, and evaluations of one's own education and career as compared to other male and female colleagues. Nadelson and Notman's studies of medical school alumnae (see Nadelson and Notman, A629 and A630) included many similar questions.

All raw and computer-accessible data are available at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, par, educ

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: unk2
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

ey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N.
Factors Influencing Concentration Choice Among Undergraduates, 1978-1984,
A530, (b).

This four-year longitudinal study was undertaken to explore the reasons why en undergraduates who enter college intending to major in science abandon ir plans before a major is actually declared. Conversely, the factors that to facilitate the choice of a science major for women college students were ined as well.

In the summer of 1978 and 1979, 150 women and 150 men from the incoming sses of a large prestigious university were selected for participation in the dy. Subjects from the class of 1982 were selected on the basis of a score of or above on the math SAT. The class of 1983 subjects were selected on the is of the fact that they expressed a tentative intention to major in science athematics on their applications for college. For the purposes of this dy, science and mathematics were defined to include physical sciences, logical sciences, mathematics, computer science, engineering, and premedical dies.

In the summer prior to matriculation and once each year during college, se students completed questionnaires requesting information on their personal kgrounds, college experiences, choice of a concentration, and plans for a eer. During their freshman year, subjects from the class of 1983 also ponded to four Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) pictorial cues. In addition, ubsample of 20 women and 20 men participated in yearly interviews designed to lore aspects of concentration choice, career plans, and academic experience greater depth.

The TAT responses and the interview transcripts are held at the Murray ter.

us
work, educ, person

hods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

cellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Barnes, B.
Informal Networks for Women in Management, 1980, A583, (a).

This study was designed to explore the variety of situations women managers encounter in their corporate settings and the degree to which they are included in informal aspects of corporate life.

Data were obtained in 1980 through personal interviews with 20 women who were vice presidents in either banks or insurance companies in a large northeastern city. The subjects were identified through two business directories.

The interview was unstructured and not standardized. It usually covered such areas as work history, educational level and concentration, further career aspirations, attitudes toward work, personal achievement, and women in business. In addition, subjects were asked about the support systems and informal networks within the corporation.

The Murray Center has typed transcripts of 20 taped interviews. The personal data on the transcripts have been disguised.

Focus
work, social, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Barnes, B., & Endicott, J.
Premenstrual Mood and Behavior Changes, 1980, A586, (a).

The purpose of this research was to examine the variety of changes in behavior, mood, and physical condition that appear during the premenstrual period; to differentiate the various symptoms that appear premenstrually; to provide a description of the dimensions of change; and to provide for typological categorization of the clinical features of the premenstrual period.

Data were collected from a group of professional women working in New York City. The instrument used was the Premenstrual Assessment Form (PAF). This consists of a set of limited demographic data as well as information on age of onset of menses, average duration of menses, duration of premenstrual periods and menstruation, number of pregnancies/miscarriages, medications taken and any physical conditions of illness during the time period, and presence of pain. The PAF also includes 95 items which describe physical, behavioral and mood changes. Respondents rank from "no change" to "extreme change" if these symptoms were present during the premenstrual period for the last three months.

The Murray Center has acquired copies of completed PAF's from 34 professional women. Twelve are business women and 23 lawyers. The subjects' scores from the 95 symptoms are also available in computer-accessible form.

Focus
sexual

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Barnett, R. C.
Vocational Planning of College Women: A Psychosocial Study, 1963, A069, (a).

These data were collected in order to study the vocational planning of senior college women. A questionnaire packet was mailed to 270 Radcliffe College seniors, class of 1963, who were unmarried American citizens. A total of 182 usable questionnaires were completed and returned. Of these, 108 subjects were each placed in one of three vocational planning patterns: Internalizer, Identifier, and Complier.

The research instruments included a questionnaire designed to assess background information, vocational plans, parental reactions to vocational plans, and marriage expectations. In addition to this questionnaire, the three instruments used were (1) three scales from the California Psychological Inventory, (2) the Gough Adjective Check List, and (3) the Matthew's Scale -- a 33-item Likert-type scale to assess attitudes toward marriage and toward women and work. A brief follow-up questionnaire was distributed during May, 1963, to determine any changes in vocational plans. All of the subjects in the sample returned the follow-up questionnaire.

During spring recess of the senior year, 35 women were selected from each of the three vocational planning patterns to be interviewed. The purpose of the interview was to gather data related to relationships with family, faculty and peers, personal goals, and chosen field.

All raw data and computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
work, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K.
Correlates of Father Participation in Family Work, 1981, A620, (a).

This study of 160 families investigated the extent and pattern of fathers' participation in family work, the antecedents of such participation, and its consequences for fathers, their wives, and their children. Special attention was given to how fathers' involvement in paid work and family roles, in combination with that of their wives, influences children's sex-role attitudes and behavior.

The sample consisted of 160 fathers of kindergarten and fourth-grade children, their wives, and the children. The subjects were white and middle class, and were recruited through a suburban school system. Half of the children were boys and half were girls; half of the mothers were employed.

Fathers and mothers were interviewd in their homes for approximately two hours. The interviews were conducted by a male and female researcher, and the parents were seen both separately and together. The adults also completed a background questionnaire and an attitude questionnaire. The children were individually interviewed at school to examine the flexibility of their sex-role attitudes and behaviors.

Topic areas assessed in the adult interviews included education, income, work status, division of household chores, and child-care responsibilities. An hour-by-hour time budget of a typical school week was also included. Other issues assessed were equity in the marital relationship, relationship of the parent with his or her own father, role conflict, and life satisfaction. Child interviews covered current interests and activities, adult occupational roles, and adult family roles.

The Murray Center has computer-accessible data for all 158 families, as well as copies of written responses to most open-ended questions from the parents in the study.

Focus
work, par, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, quest, psych test
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 0-5, 6-12, mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Baruch, G. K.
Maternal Influences Upon Women's Attitudes Toward Career Achievement, 1969, A423, (a).

These data were collected in order to investigate the nature of and influences upon women's attitudes about feminine professional competence and the desirability of the career achievement role. The study focused on women's tendency to devalue feminine professional competence and the relationship of attitudes to career and the maternal model's attitudes and experiences.

The sample was drawn from students at Swarthmore College, a small coeducational liberal arts college with rigorous intellectual standards. A two stage design was used. Subjects were paid volunteers who were members of the student body of about 1100. Usable data were received from 110 female and 67 male subjects, with 22 of the female subjects serveing as a control group.

The first stage measures were an Articles Test to determine the influence of an author's sex on perceptions of the quality of a scholarly article. The second measure was a 26-item Likert-type attitude scale on the desirability of a career orientation in women, the compatibility of career and family roles, the femininity of career women, and women's ability to achieve intellectual excellence. The personal data sheet obtained information about parents' education and occupation, siblings, religion, and education.

For the second stage of the research, subjects were ranked according to the Articles Test. Of the 86 subjects tested, 22 were in the high quartile, and 22 in the low in their tendency to devalue feminine professional competence. Of the 44 subjects, 40 were interviewed in depth. Interviews lasted about 45 minutes and were taped. The interview dealt with maternal experiences, conflicts, feelings, and attitudes concerning work and the feminine role, fathers' attitudes, and the reactions of subjects to their mothers' choices and patterns.

The Murray Center has complete raw data and audio tapes of the interviews.

Focus
work, famback, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, int
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C.
Women in the Middle Years, 1980, A621, (a).

The purpose of this study was to define psychological well being in women aged 35 to 55, and to examine its relation to age, income, education, health, work, and family status.

A disproportionate, random sample (N=238) was selected to include women from the following four family statuses: never married, married with children, married without children, and divorced with children. All never married and divorced women were employed, as were about one-half of the married women. The employed women were equally distributed by occupational prestige (Siegel, 1971) into high, medium, and low groupings. Subjects were all Caucasian, and were residents of a town in the greater Boston area. The response rate was 76%. Data were collected by personal interview.

The structured survey instrument was developed empirically, based on content analysis of lengthy open-ended interviews about the rewarding and problematic aspects of the various domains of a subject's life. These initial interviews are not available at the Murray Center. The structured interviews were made up of scales with equal numbers of "reward" and "concern" items for each domain covered. Major domains included work, marriage, homemaking, children, and the self. Income and health were also assessed.

The Murray Center has computer-accessible data, accompanying codebooks, and raw interview data for all subjects.

Focus
work, famorg, par, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 SES: upmid/mid, work
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Belle, D.
Stress and Families Project, 1981, A592, (a).

The Stress and Families Project was undertaken to investigate the relationship between life situation and mental health among low-income mothers, the group at greatest risk for depression. This longitudinal research project was interdisciplinary in approach and involved interview and observation data on mothers, children, and fathers.

The subjects were 43 low-income mothers who were recruited for the study without regard to their current mental health status. Each woman had at least one child between three and seven years of age. Approximately one-half were white and one-half black, and within each of those groups approximately one-half were single and one-half living with a husband or boyfriend. The women ranged in age from 21 to 44 and represented every legal marital status.

Data were collected by teams of two researchers conducting interviews and observations in the women's homes over a period of several months. Interview topics included a description of a typical day in the life of the family; mental health assessment including measures of locus of control, self-esteem, stability of self-image, depression, and anxiety; social network; work; generational change; current life conditions and stresses; social service institutions; nutrition; life events; coping; discrimination; six observations of the child; interviews on parenting with mothers and consenting fathers; and interviews with the children on their relationships with their parent(s).

The Murray Center holds copies of all raw data, including child observations and parenting interviews, as well as machine-accessible data.

Focus

work, famorg, par, social, person, ment, phys

Methods

DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, beh obs, psych test
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 0-5, 6-12, 18-22, 23-29, 30-39, 40-49 SES: pov
RACE: bl, wh NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

ender, H. E.
American Management Association's Survey of Women Business Owners, 1978-1979, A563, (a).

This survey was designed to obtain a picture of women business owners, the ajor problems they encountered and all the major determinants of their success. he original study (the Woman Entrepreneur study) was conducted in 1978 by the merican Management Association. It was followed in 1979 by a follow-up (the oman Small Business Administration study) designed to identify the technical ssistance needs of these women.

A list of women business owners was obtained from government agencies and ield offices using a nomination technique. Questionnaires were sent to more han 900 women; 284 usable questionnaires (29%) were received. Data analysis as performed on 264 of these. Additionally, 40 women judged to be the most uccessful in terms of gross receipts were contacted by female researchers for emistructured telephone interviews. Respondents were from all parts of the nited States, and most were under 50 years old. Nearly three-fourths were aucasian. Of the 284 initial respondents, 95 women (33%) returned the 1979 SBA uestionnaire.

Business-related variables assessed included duties and activities; type of usiness; employees; gross receipts; how, when, why and with whom the business as started; capital and financing information; owner's relation with govermnent gencies; present position; and household income. Demographic and personal nformation covered academic background, work history, marital status, hildbearing history, geographic mobility, parental role models and influential actors, and the perceived adequacy of educational and work histories. Finally, ecommendations regarding the types of assistance desired from governmental gencies, universities, and other professional organizations were solicited.

Material from the follow-up interviews and from open-ended questions has ot been acquired by the Murray Center at this time. Codebooks and omputer-accessible data from both waves are available.

ocus
work, social, econ

ethods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

scellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Berger, A.
High School to College Transition Study, 1970-1971, A015, (a).

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of the college experience on subjects' expectations and behavior.

A random sample of 1,739 freshmen of the entering class in 1970 at the University of Illinois were mailed initial questionnaires during the summer prior to their entrance to the university. This lengthy questionnaire, consisting of precoded items, solicited information on family background, high school experiences, daily activities, academic interests, career plans, self-perceptions, expectations, college life plans, and attitudes toward a variety of social and political issues, such as integration, sex roles, sexual behavior, and crime control. A total of 768 males and 557 females completed and returned the questionnaire in this first wave of data collection.

In the fall of 1970, shortly after school began, all of the subjects who had responded to the initial questionnaire were sent a follow-up questionnaire. A total of 578 men and 448 women participated in the second wave of the study. This questionnaire consisted largely of the same questions as were in the first wave questionnaire, including those concerning daily activities, academic interests, career plans and self-perceptions. Several scales regarding sexual activities and attitudes towards sex were included.

In the spring of 1971, at the end of the freshman year, those who had participated in both the first and second waves were sent a third questionnaire soliciting largely the same information as the previous two waves. A few questions regarding attitudes toward college and college students in general were asked in the first and third waves. A total of 871 subjects (472 men and 399 women) completed questionnaires from all three waves.

Computer-accessible data and an accompanying codebook are available at the Murray Center.

There is no possibility of follow-up.

Focus
educ, polit, values, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

ibring, G.
Psychological Aspects of Pregnancy, 1957-1962, A568, (a).

The focus of this longitudinal research project was on how pregnancy is xperienced psychologically by women and to what extent this experience is aturational in its effects.

The sample consisted of 15 primigravidae who had come to a New England city ospital's prenatal clinic in 1957, and who had agreed to participate. Data ere collected at five different time periods including (1) the first trimester f pregnancy, (2) the second trimester (after quickening), (3) the third rimester, (4) labor, delivery, and lying in, and (5) at least once six months ostpartum and one year postpartum.

A variety of assessment methods were employed, including observations, nterviews, and psychological testing. Interviews were designed to elicit nformation about changes in identification patterns, defenses, relationships ith significant others, and general attitudes and values. Among the specific easures used were a Pregnancy Sentence Completion Test, a Pregnancy Evaluation est (based on responses to a specifically created set of picture cues), the orschach, Murray's Thematic Apperception Test, and the Draw-a-Person Test. A sychiatric interview was also conducted with the husband of each woman, and omplete demographic data were compiled for each family. Observations of the abies and some mother-child observations were made as well.

The research was conducted by a project team, including psychiatrists, sychologists, social workers, gynecologists, and pediatricians, all of whom ere psychoanalytically oriented. The material from each subject was generally ollected by all members of the team and discussed and coded at research onferences, the proceedings of which were transcribed.

The Murray Center has acquired the summaries of all interviews and bservations, transcripts of projective material, transcripts of case onferences, and demographic background sheets.

Focus
par, person, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: case, longit MEASURES: int, psych test, beh obs, phys exam, other
TIME: 50s, 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: prenatal, 0-5, 18-22, 23-29, 30-39 SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Birnbaum, J.
Life Patterns, Personality, and Self-Esteem in Gifted Family-Oriented and Career-Commited Women, 1970, A001, (a).

This study was undertaken to determine the differences among homemakers, married professionals, and single professionals in terms of home background, recollections of their girlhood personalities, current life experiences, life styles, personalities, and self-esteem.

The data were collected during 1969 and 1970. The sample consisted of 81 intellectually gifted women, including 29 homemakers, 25 married professionals with children, and 27 single professionals. The homemakers were women who had graduated with distinction from a high-ranking, large midwestern state university between 1945 and 1955. Both groups of professional women were on the faculty of the university the homemakers had attended.

The data collection instrument was a 41-page self-administered questionnaire which was mailed to the subjects. It included nine projective cues as well as numerous precoded ond open-ended items which dealt with the following topics: early experiences; activities; attitudes; values; occupation; job satisfaction and difficulties; perceived future life satisfactions; and the effects of marriage, children, career, and menopause on a woman's life.

All computer-accessible and raw data are available.

Focus
work, par, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Block, J.
Lives Through Time, 1932-1958, A625, (a).

The course of adolescent personality development and change, and its relationship to adjustment in later life, are the focus of this study. The primary data on personality were derived using Block's California Q-Sort, a technique for scaling an individual on a group of descriptive personality variables on the basis of available information.

The data come from two on-going longitudinal studies conducted at the Institute for Human Development (IHD). The Berkeley Guidance Study was begun in 1929 by Jean Macfarlane; participants were families with a 21-month old child. The Oakland Growth Study was begun in 1932 by Harold Jones on a sample of fifth graders and their families. Both studies were designed to study normal development over time and are still active today at IHD.

The data set available at the Murray Center contains a subset of the IHD data obtained from 170 subjects, (drawn from an original sample of 460) when they were young adolescents, older adolescents, in their thirties, and in their forties. Data from the first three waves were developed and analyzed by Professor Block for his book, Lives Through Time (Berkeley: Bancroft, 1971). Present and Past in Middle Life, edited by Eichorn, Clausen, and others (New York: Academic, 1981), contains analyses that include data from the fourth wave. Data from the fourth wave are archived separately (see Institute for Human Development, 1980, A657).

The personality data archived at the Center were obtained by using variations of Block's California Q-Sort. The material used came from "case assemblies" of all information from the IHD files that was presented by the subjects, their teachers, or IHD staff. This included such information as school grades, comments and ratings by teachers, ratings of social or interview behavior by IHD staff, intelligence test performance, Rorschach and TAT protocols, peer sociometric ratings, subject's reports of areas of agreement or disagreement with parents, attitudes on various issues, and likes and dislikes. In addition to the Q-Sort information, data from the California Psychological Inventory were obtained for the adults.

Only computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
person

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: quest, int, psych test, other
TIME: 00-39, 40s, 50s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 21-50
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, 18-22, 30-39 SES: mix
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Bohen, H.

Balancing Jobs and Family Life, 1979, A593, (a).

The objective of this study was to determine whether a particular work policy, namely flexitime, can help workers to balance their jobs and their family lives. The aspects of family life examined were family stress, family work, and equity of spouse-family roles.

Subjects were workers in two federal government agencies in Washington, D.C.; one which had been on flexitime for one year when the survey was conducted in the fall of 1978, and one which was on standard time and had no plans to introduce flexitime. All 413 employees in the smaller, standard-time agency were surveyed, with a return rate of 83%. In the flexitime agency, questionnaires were distributed to a 50% random sample of 406 employees, plus 30 additional women at the GS-11 level or above and 106 additional parents of children under 18 who were included to facilitate the analyses. The flexitime agency had a return rate of 85%.

Variables assessed in the 13-page questionnaire included demographic background information, job satisfaction, family composition, job and family related stresses, spouse occupation and job satisfaction, household responsibilities, and child-care arrangements. An additional section asked employees in the flexitime agency how flexitime had affected their work schedules.

Small group interviews were conducted with a subsample of the questionnaire respondents in the spring of 1979. Thirteen people participated in evening dinner and discussion sessions designed to explore the benefits and difficulties work creates in family life and the factors helpful in achieving balance.

The Murray Center holds computer-accessible data and a codebook from the study, as well as all completed questionnaires and transcripts of the group discussions.

Focus

work, par, social

Methods

DESIGN: fld study   MEASURES: quest, int
TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 501-1000   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix   SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Bozett, F.
Children of Gay Fathers, 1985, A874, (a).

The purpose of this research was to discover how children cope with having a gay father. Subjects were 19 children of gay fathers, living in Iowa City, OK, Oklahoma City, OK, or San Francisco, CA. Of the children, 13 were female and 6 were male. The children's ages ranged from 14 to 35. Data were collected through in-depth, unstructured interviews. Questions asked included how the children found out about their fathers' homosexuality, how they feel about it, whom they have told and why, whom they haven't told and why, what other people's reactions have been, whether their relationship with their father is any different since they found out that he is gay, whether their father acts any differently toward them now that his homosexuality is out in the open, and the advantages and disadvantages of having a gay father.

The Murray Center holds copies of the 19 interview transcripts.

Focus
famdyn, interper, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: case MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, 18-22, 23-29, 30-39 SES: mix
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Bozett, F.
    Study of Gay Fathers, 1978, A729, (a).

This research investigates the ways in which men who are both homosexuals and fathers resolve the apparent conflict between these often contradictory identities in order to achieve identity integration. Subjects were 18 gay fathers all of whom were or had been married. The sample was all white and living in the San Francisco Bay Area. Data were collected by in-depth, open-ended, unstructured interviews. The interviews focused on issues of gay and father identities, and disclosure of either or both of these identities to others. Interviews included questions on topics such as marital history, quality of married life, realization of own homosexuality, reasons for separation and/or divorce, discussion of own homosexuality with others, disclosure of father role to others, and others' reactions to either disclosure.

The Murray Center holds copies of transcripts of the interviews.

Focus
famorg, par, person, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: case   MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: male
AGE: mix   SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: wh   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible?   yes
Follow-ups conducted?   no
Type of data: raw

Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation
National Lesbian Health Care Survey, 1987, A894, (a).

The National Lesbian Health Care Survey originated from a recognition of the need for accurate information about the health and health care needs of lesbians. The study was designed to explore the broad range of health issues and health care needs as defined by lesbians throughout the United States. For the purpose of this survey, health was defined holistically, and incorporated the following dimensions: community and social life; general health and health care; gynecological health and health care; mental health and health care; stress and methods of coping; substance abuse and eating disorders; physical and sexual abuse and help-seeking behaviors; discrimination; self-care; and the extent of "outness."

The 10-page closed-ended questionnaire used in the survey includes demographic and background information and questions addressing the range of topics used to define health. Questions were formulated from the knowledge, experience, and perceptions of health care workers who have direct contact with the lesbian population.

The Murray Center holds computer-accessible data for 1,917 women, representing lesbians from every state and throughout the various regions of the United States.

Focus
social, person, ment, sexual, phys

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Brett, J.
Effect of Job Transfer on American Women, 1977-1979, A600, (a).

This study was conducted to investigate the reasons some employees and their families are willing to move and others are not, to examine what conditions make moving easy versus difficult, and to assess the effects of a mobile lifestyle.

Ten Employee Relocation Council member companies were invited to participate by providing the independent researchers with the names of employees who had been transferred in the last three to five years. The companies were representative of U.S. companies at large. Approximately 3,000 names were submitted, and 50 employees from each of 10 participating companies were randomly selected and invited to be subjects. Questionnaires were mailed in the fall of 1977, and of the 500 families identified, 348 or 70% responded. These employees were then recontacted in the fall of 1979. Second wave questionnaires were returned by 80% of the first wave families.

The questionnaire sent to each employee included a separate instrument for the spouse (in this sample, all wives), and the children (to be completed by a parent). The measures consisted of predominantly short answer or Likert scale items, with no open-ended questions. Aside from demographic information, questionnaires from both waves covered attitudes toward and satisfaction with moving and work, a physical symptoms checklist, and stress and self-esteem scales. The spouse's questionnaire (similar to the employee's) included additional items on the family, the impact of the husband's job on the family, and on social networks. The questionnaire about the children assessed variables within the physical, behavioral, academic, social, and emotional spheres. The second wave data included similar questions, with additional items pertaining to the job transfer.

The Murray Center has sample questionnaires/coding forms and four files of computer-accessible data: (1) children of transferred employees; (2) employees themselves; (3) couples, time 1; and (4) couples, time 2.

Focus
work, par, famdyn, person

Methods
DESIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Brunswick, A.
The Harlem Longitudinal Study of Urban Black Youth, 1968-1984, A845, (a).

This study, begun in 1968, involoved the collection of a broad array of data concerning biopsychosocial aspects of health among a representative sample of 668 urban black adolescents in central Harlem.

All subjects were black youth between 12 and 18 years of age. Approximately 50% were male and 50% female. There were three waves of data collection: in 1968-1970, 1975-1976, and 1983-1984. In Wave III, the focus shifted to patterns of nonmedical drug use and their effects on subsequent health. At the time of the third wave, 63.8% (426 of 668) of the original sample were reinterviewed. Loss of subjects was primarily attributable to nonlocation and death.

Data were collected through individual interviews conducted in the respondent's home by black, gender-matched interviewers using a structured interview schedule. In the first wave, a 126-question structured personal interview was used. Other data included a comprehensive medical examination including a complete physical, dental exam, vision test, chest x-ray, and blood tests; and school record abstracts, which included information concerning grade placement, absences, marks received over a two-year period, reading achievement test scores, and special disabilities and problems. The second wave interviews employed the structured interviews used in the first wave. These interviews consisted largely of close-ended questions, and lasted an hour and a half on the average. A different structured personal interview was used in the third wave; this interview consisted of 162 questions.

The Murray Center has available computer data from Wave I.

Focus

work, educ, ment, phys

Methods

DESIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: int, instit rec, phys exam
TIME: 60s, 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18 SES: work
RACE: bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Burrell, B.
Attitudes of Participants at the Iowa Women's Political Caucus, 1973, A508, (a).

This study was designed to obtain a profile of women who are active in a movement generating social change through advocating political equality. The subjects were participants at the first state convention of the Iowa Women's Political Caucus held in September, 1973. At the caucus, a two-page questionnaire was handed out to 598 attendees when they entered the room. By the end of the two-day caucus, 405 had been returned, almost all from women.

The questionnaire included precoded items on political activity, background, age, income, and occupation. In addition, there were open-ended questions on goals, women as political participants, and scales of importance of policy issues and agreement with policy positions.

All computer-accessible data, an accompanying codebook, and raw data are available.

Focus
polit

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: unk2
RACE: unk1 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: • comp, raw

Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W.
Quality of American Life, 1971, A248, (a).

This survey was designed to measure respondents' perceptions of their sociopsychological condition, their needs and expectations from life, and the degree to which these needs are satisfied.

Data for the study were obtained through personal interviews with 2,164 persons during 1971. The sample was drawn from the population of persons 18 years and over living in households within coterminous United States. The sample design was that used by the Survey Research Center to select national probability samples of dwellings

The interview examined numerous facets of the respondent's life including neighborhood and community characteristics, community participation, satisfaction with community, opinions on current living conditions in the United States, educational and employment histories, satisfaction with education and work experiences, and participation in and enjoyment derived from leisure activities. Background information about the respondent was provided by a series of directed questions supplemented by interviewer observations. Personal data reported includes age, sex, birthplace, family history, parental educational and occupational levels, family income, and level of participation in the military.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center. The Murray Center holds a copy of the interview schedule.

Focus
work, social, econ, person

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Catalyst
Corporations and Two-Career Families, 1980, A631, (a).

The purpose of this study was to explore two-career families and the corporations that employ them to determine how the couples are managing their lives and what the corporations are doing to help or hinder couples in a dual career situation.

A sample of 374 Fortune 1300 corporations responded to a four-page questionnaire. Eight hundred fifteen couples (1,630 respondents) who satisfied the requirements responded individually to identical six-page questionnaires. A couple was included if the wife had a career in the business community. The husband's career could be in any professional field. Major questions addressed in the corporate survey include the effect of two-career families on recruitment practices, productivity, and profit; steps taken by the corporation to alleviate the problems of two-career families; satisfaction with formal or informal programs; and further steps to address the issue. Questions addressed in the couples survey included social, economic, and geographic characteristics of two-career couples; how wives balance demands of effectiveness at work and responsibility to family; how couples handle relocation, child care, and household responsibilities; satisfaction with careers, marriage, and combination of the two; and kinds and amounts of stress experienced.

The Murray Center has computer-accessible data from both questionnaires, accompanying codebooks, and copies of the questionnaires.

Focus
work, famorg, par, social, person

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500, 501-1000 HUMAN: both GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

enter for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University
Second Duke Longitudinal Study, 1968-1976, A743, (a).

This study was designed to identify the "normal" psychological, social, and iomedical changes that characterize middle and later life. Additionally, the tudy was designed to examine the process by which individuals adapt to changes haracteristic of middle and later life.

The sample consists of 502 white men (261) and women (241), age 46 to 71 at he first wave of data collection. Complete data (i.e., all four test dates) re available for 347 of the original participants. The sampling frame for the tudy consisted of enrollees from the membership lists of the major health nsurance association in Durham County, North Carolina. Men and older persons ere proportionately oversampled so that the last round of data collection would nclude approximately equal age and gender distributions.

Subjects were grouped in ten age-sex cohorts that were retested eriodically for six years. The cohort age groups were 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 0-64, and 65-69. Data were collected for the six-year periods in four waves: 968-1970, 1970-1972, 1972-1974, and 1974-1976.

Each round of data includes more than 1000 variables grouped in three major reas: psychological, social, and physical. The psychological data include everal subscales of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, Form C of the attell 16 Personality Factors, and performance scores on a continuous erformance task. The social data include basic demographic data, family and ousehold characteristics, work and retirement variables, and standardized ocial-psychological scales. The physical data include a medical history, hysician ratings, results of a physical examination, and laboratory results.

The Murray Center holds the computer data from all four waves. The omputer data may only be used at the Murray Center.

ocus
social, person, cog, phys

ethods
DESIGN: survey, longit, x-sect MEASURES: quest, int, psych test, phys exam
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70+ SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Center for Women and Work
National Survey of Working Women, 1979, A540, (a).

The Center for Women and Work's National Commission on Working Women (NCWW) conducted a survey to gather information about women's work and home lives. The Commission was established in 1977 to address the needs of all working women - including those doing paid and volunteer work, full-time homemakers, and the unemployed planning to look for jobs.

The Survey of Working Women was published in eight national women's magazines and many labor publications in September, 1978. About 150,000 women mailed their questionnaires back to the NCWW, and the responses of 111,496 were analyzed.

Variables assessed include: (1) problems and concerns of employed women, as well as satisfaction with specific aspects of the job; (2) occupational differences among employed women; (3) overall satisfaction with job and lifestyle; (4) problems, concerns, and plans of nonemployed women; and (5) a range of demographic and economic characteristics.

The data were collected anonymously; computer-accessible data are available. A copy of the codebook and sample questionnaires are available as well.

Focus
work, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Chester, N.
Coping with Early Parenthood, 1979-1984, A640, (a).

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine the adjustment to new parenthood and to investigate the particular stresses common to new parents. The later data collections focused on occupational satisfaction of mothers with preschool children.

In 1976-1977 a group of new and expectant parents participated in a larger two-year longitudinal study examining the adjustment to major life transitions (see Stewart, A529). In 1979-1980 the current researcher recontacted the sample. Thirty-one women and 24 men participated, all white, predominantly middle class, and in their late 20s and early 30s. The average age of the subjects' only or oldest child was 28 months. In 1984, this sample was contacted for the fourth time. Twenty women and seven men participated.

The first two waves are described in the Stewart abstract (A529). In the third wave an open-ended interview schedule was employed to assess the new parent experience. Topics covered included satisfaction with parenting, expectations, difficulties, family size, response to hypothetical situations, division of household labor, work, activities and interests, life satisfaction, and advice for other parents. The subjects also responded to four Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) picture cues, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Kelly Role Repertory Grid, and the Personal Attributes Questionnaire.

The 1984 data collection focused on occupational patterns and satisfactions of the women who were employed outside the home during their children's preschool years. A mailed questionnaire assessed the impact of children on job involvement, and future work plans. The impact of personality variables, such as motivation and self-definition, and situational characteristics, such as income, child care, attitudes of spouse, and level of job, were also assessed.

Data from the first two waves are available from the Stewart data set. Raw, audio, and computer data from the third wave (1979-1980) are archived separately. All data from the fourth wave (1984) are expected.

Focus
famorg, par, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, follow-up MEASURES: int, psych test, quest
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 23-29, 30-39 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Child Trends, Inc.
National Survey of Children, 1976-1981, A639, (a).

The purpose of this study was to determine the general environment in which children live - their family lives, their friends, schools, health, and neighborhood activities - and to learn their perceptions, feelings, attitudes, and values.

Completed data from interviews are available for 2,279 children chosen from a scientifically selected sample based on census data. Five hundred fifty-eight children are black, 84 are hispanic, 1,639 are white, and 20 are other minorities. Approximately one half are girls and one half are boys. The children's parents and teachers were interviewed as well.

The parents were interviewed about background information including marriage and family, residence, marital relationship, child-rearing practices, health, and demographics. They were also asked similar questions about their children. Additional topics included parent-child relationship, schooling, behavior, and socialization. The children were given a similar interview, and a questionnaire was sent to teachers asking about classroom characteristics, behavior, performance, limiting conditions, and teacher characteristics.

A subsample was reinterviewed in 1981. The purposes of the follow-up study were much the same as the original study with additional questions on marital disruption and remarriage and their effect on children's well being.

The first wave data were acquired from Child Trends, Inc. The second wave data were acquired from the Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPPP), Sociometrics Corporation, and can only be used at the Murray Center or can be ordered directly from DAAPPP. The Murray Center holds all the data from the 1976 study and 1981 follow-up in computer-accessible form. Codebooks, documentation, and sample instruments are available.

Focus
famorg, par, famdyn

Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, mix SES: mix
RACE: wh, bl, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D.
The Prevalence of Bulimia Among College Students, 1982-1984, A871, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine the prevalence, correlates, and consequences of bulimia in two samples of college undergraduates. The study included surveys of randomly selected samples of male and female students attending two large universities in the Boston area. The first (University 1) is a prestigious and highly selective institution; the student body of the second (University 2) is more heterogeneous. The data were collected at University 1 in 1982 and at University 2 in 1984.

Questionnaires were distributed to 1200 students (800 women and 400 men) at each school. The survey instrument contained questions on demographic and family background, social relationships, athletic activities, academic performance, weight and dieting history, general eating patterns and attitudes, drug consumption (including alcohol and caffeine), family health history, and bulimic and related symptomatology. The response rates were 76% at University 1 (N = 907) and 53% at University 2 (N = 633). In both groups, three-quarters of the respondents were female. A follow-up questionnaire was distributed to all bulimic women and a matched subsample of normal eaters at University 2. In-depth individual interviews designed to explore in detail eating attitudes and behaviors were also conducted with 32 bulimic and normal subjects.

The Murray Center holds all transcripts of the interviews as well as coded computer-accessible data from the questionnaires.

Focus
person, ment, phys

Methods
DESIGN: survey   MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 80s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22   SES: student
RACE: mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Community Council, Inc.
Study of Volunteerism in Maricopa County, 1983, A688, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine the extent of volunteerism in the Phoenix, Arizona metropolitan area and to determine motivations and attitudes which influence the decision to volunteer. The research was conducted by Data-line, Inc. for the Community Council Volunteerism Project.

A total of 1,074 individuals who had volunteered in the past 12 months and 515 persons who had not volunteered were interviewed by telephone for this study. A volunteer was defined as "someone working in some way to help others for no monetary pay." The activities of volunteers assessed included fundraising, education, administration, recreation, arts/crafts, clerical work, direct services, transportation, and crisis intervention.

The interview included questions about the range of volunteer activities in which respondents participated, motivations for volunteerism, demographic information, and the awareness of public debate on issues of volunteerism.

The Murray Center holds the computer-accessible data, printouts, and a codebook from this study. Cassette recordings of pilot interviews used to refine instruments for the project are also available.

Focus
work, polit

Methods
DESIGN: survey   MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix   SES: mix
RACE: mix, wh   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible?   no
Follow-ups conducted?   no
Type of data: comp, raw

randall, V. C.
Young Adulthood Study, 1939-1967, A539, (a).

This study examined behaviors which occurred in childhood and adolescence n order to identify precursors of motivational orientations and achievement ehaviors. It explored antecedent maternal behaviors which might influence chievement development, as well as examined the contemporary correlates of chievement in young adulthood.

The study made use of longitudinal data in the records of the Fels Research nstitute. Seventy-four of the original 96 children brought into the program etween 1939 and 1947 were asked to return for follow-up. Sixty-five (or 88%) f these were able to return to the Center for the adult assessment between 1965 nd 1967. The final sample consisted of 38 males and 27 females aged 18 to 26.

Historical data (childhood, adolescent, and maternal) were obtained from he Fels files. They included narrative reports of home visits, ratings of others' behaviors, and nursery school and day camp observations. For the dolescent period, taped interviews were obtained. Standardized instruments i.e., Gesell Developmental Schedule, Stanford-Binet, Wechsler-Bellevue, and rimary Mental Abilities tests) were administered at regular intervals. hysical measurements of subjects and demographic characteristics of subjects nd parents were included.

The semistructured young adult interviews tapped a variety of motivational nd behavioral variables related to academic, intellectual and vocational chievement and effort. Identification models, sex role attitudes, and social ctivities were also assessed. The investigator used four experimental tasks to easure competence, goal approach, conceptual tempo preference for intellectual s. motor skills, and intellectual expectancy.

The Murray Center holds a computer-accessible data along with rating anuals and codebooks.

ocus
par, person, cog

ethods
DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: psych test, int, instit rec
TIME: 00-39, 40s, 50s, 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 21-50
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 0-5, 6-12, 13-18, 18-22, 23-29, mix SES: mix
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 2

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Crosby, F.
Relative Deprivation and Working Women, 1979, A623, (a).

This study was designed to apply the theory of relative deprivation to the situation of working women and to describe how women experience and express contentment or dissatisfaction with their working conditions. The study compared groups of housewives and employed women and men in high and low prestige occupations to assess felt deprivation and evaluate six hypothesized cognitive emotional preconditions for resentment or expressed discontent.

The sample consisted of 405 adults aged 25 to 40 years living in the Boston suburb of Newton, Massachusetts. The National Opinion Research Center occupational rating system was used to select subjects in high or low prestige occupations. Among the employed men and women in the sample, half were in high prestige and half in low prestige occupations, and these groups were evenly divided among individuals who were single, married but childless, and married with children. Housewives were categorized according to the prestige of their husbands' jobs.

Each respondent was interviewed at home by a professional interviewer. (Data were collected and coded by ABT Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts.) The one-hour interview included demographic information, information about the job, questions about domestic arrangements and the division of labor at home, questions about attitudes toward the job situation of women, and Radloff's (1975) CES-D depression scale.

The Murray Center holds the computer-accessible data and codebook for the study.

Focus
work, par, ment

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

'owne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C.
Some Developmental Antecedents of Level of Aspiration, 1965, A572, (a).

This study consists of data collected from the children whose mothers ırticipated in the 1952 Sears, Maccoby, and Levin Patterns of Child Rearing ;udy. This follow-up focused on the child-rearing antecedents of level of ;piration in later life.

Of the 379 individuals who were five to six years old when their parents ıre interviewed by the Sears research team, 83 (37 females and 46 males) ırticipated in this follow-up. At the time of the follow-up, all subjects were 3 years of age. All subjects completed two personality scales, following which ılf performed a task designed to measure level of aspiration. The remaining ıbjects completed a measure of sensitivity to emotional communication prior to ıgaging in the level of aspiration performance.

The Murray Center has acquired the computer-accessible data, an :companying codebook, and a list of subject names. Data from the original ears (1952) study and from the McClelland (1978) and Edwards (1968) follow-ups 'e also available at the Murray Center.

ocus
person

ethods
DESIGN: follow-up MEASURES: psych test
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18 SES: upmid/mid, work
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp

Damon, W., & Phelps, E.
Cognitive Growth Through Peer Collaboration, 1985-1986, A881, (a).

The educational potential of peer collaboration in middle childhood was examined in this study in two ways. First, the pretest-posttest change of same sex dyads was compared. These pairs worked together for six sessions, in each of two years, on several tasks. Secondly, the social interactions of the dyads videotaped during the peer sessions were analyzed. Data were first collected on fourth graders, and again a year later when they were in fifth grade.

In Year 1 (1985), two experimental groups and one control group were arranged. Experimental Group 1 were 40 fourth graders who worked in pairs to solve math problems. Experimental Group 2 included 40 children working on spatial problems. There were six weekly training sessions, during which the children were presented with increasingly more difficult problems in either the math or spatial area. The control group was 42 children who received only the same pretest and posttests as the two experimental groups. In Year 2 (1986), all of the Year 1 children were given a problem in physical equilibrium (Siegler's "balance beam") to work on. They worked in dyads over a six week period. A new control group of 42 fifth graders who were pretested and posttested on the balance beam problem but who did not participate in the learning sessions was added.

Materials used during the peer math sessions were missing addend and multiplication number problems, word problems, ratio problems, and proportion problems. Materials for the spatial reasoning sessions were perspective-taking problems, construction problems, and map-drawing problems. The six balance scale sessions each consisted of 20 incrementally more difficult problems.

The Murray Center holds the following raw data from this study: pretests/posttests, materials generated by children during the sessions, videotapes of sessions 1, 4, and 6 in Years 1 and 2, and transcripts of sessions 1 and 6 in both years. Test scores, coded transcripts, summary interaction codes, and sequential codes are available in computer-accessible form.

Focus
cog, interper

Methods
DESIGN: lab exper MEASURES: beh obs, psych test
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12 SES: unkl
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Davidoff, I., & Platt, M.
Two Generations of College-Educated Women: The Postparental Phase of the Life Cycle, 1957, 1979, A511, (a).

This study explored the experiences of women in the postparental phase of the life cycle, with a view toward understanding how factors such as education, work, family relationships, and self-concept contributed to adaptation and coping.

In the first wave (1957) of this longitudinal study, extensive interviews were conducted with 25 women, aged 47 to 69. Respondents were recruited from alumnae, civic, and political groups in the suburban New York City area. They all met the following criteria: had at least a bachelor's degree; lived in an intact family (husband present); never worked full-time permanently while raising children; and had no children living at home for at least one year prior to the interview. The interview included a variety of demographic and open-ended questions which probed subjects' responses to and means of coping with departure of children from the home, expectations and plans concerning work, reactions to menopause and aging, health issues, self-image, and relationships with family members and friends.

The second wave of data collection (1978-1979) included both a follow-up of 19 of the original 25 respondents who were still living, and a replication sample of 30 additional women who met the selection criteria for the original sample. Two in-depth interviews and a self-administered questionnaire were used to obtain information on attitudes toward the women's movement, present activities and future plans (regarding continuing education, volunteer experiences, work and retirement, etc.), physical and emotional well being, coping styles, and sources and levels of satisfaction. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) picture cues were included in the assessment.

The Murray Center houses all codebooks, raw data, and computer-accessible data from both waves of the study.

Focus
work, famorg, social, person, phys

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit, replic MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 50s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 21-50
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70+ SES: upmid/mid
RACE: NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Davis, J.
Career Plans and Experiences of June 1961 College Graduates, 1961-1964, 1968, A677, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine the future career plans of college graduates. The study was administered by the National Opinion Research Center and sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Mental Health, the U.S. Office of Education, and the Carnegie Commission of Higher Education.

The study contains one data set with four waves and another with five waves. In the first data set, students receiving a baccalaureate degree from an eligible institution in June 1961 were interviewed about their future plans. Follow-up interviews were conducted in 1962, 1963, and 1964 to compare actual experiences with earlier projections. For Data Set I, information on career aspirations, experiences, and satisfaction; financial situation and aspirations; and college activities was gathered from 41,000 seniors chosen from among a sample of 135 institutions. Data Set II includes the above four waves in addition to a fifth wave conducted in 1968, which examined the attitudes of the graduates seven years after college. The fifth wave includes 4,868 respondents of the original 41,000 in the first four waves.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
work, educ

Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit MEASURES: quest
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: student
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp

aux, K., & Ullman, J.
Blue Collar Workers in the Steel Mill, 1979, A770, (a).

The purpose of this 1979 study was to investigate the experiences of women rking in traditionally male blue collar jobs. Two plants within the steel dustry were selected as the sampling sites. The subjects were 103 female rkers, 125 male workers, 102 male supervisors, and 2 female supervisors. The mple consisted of white, black, and Hispanic employees; other ethnic ckgrounds are also represented. Their ages ranged from 19 to 65.

Through interviews with female and male workers and supervisors, as well as amination of company employment records, the researchers attempted to assess e following: (1) whether the affirmative action consent decrees had a ticeable effect on the hiring patterns for women in the steel industry; (2) ether there are any specific costs associated with the increased effort to ire women in the industry; (3) how male workers felt about the influx of women nto their traditionally male domain; and (4) what problems women encounter as ey begin to work in the industry. The investigators examined internal rriers, both psychological and physical, and external barriers, including iscrimination, demands of the job, and sexual harassment.

Original interview forms are available at the Murray Center. omputer-accessible data will be available in the future.

ocus
work, social, gender

ethods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: work
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw, comp

Douglas, W.
Ministers' Wives, 1961, 1963, A011, (a).

This study of women married to Protestant ministers examined various aspects of the wives' involvement in their husbands' vocation, and their own personal satisfaction and fulfillment as women, wives, and mothers.

After four waves of pretesting, piloting, and refining the instruments (1959-1960), a 70-item self-administered questionnaire was mailed to 7,978 ministers' wives, a one-in-twenty cross section of the population from 37 Protestant denominations. Four thousand seven hundred seventy seven women (or approximately 60%) returned completed instruments in 1961. The primarily precoded questionnaire covered such topics as present church and community activities of husband and wife; demographic, geographic, and financial information; attitudes toward and satisfaction with spouse; and social obligations and activities related and unrelated to the ministry.

A second wave of data collected from 623 of these women included primarily open-ended responses on employment, home and family, personal growth and fulfillment, goals and values, and mental health. A third wave, with separate questionnaires for wives (N=411) and husbands (N=370), assessed values and goals, self and mate descriptions, pressure points, etc. The fourth and final wave evaluated patterns of involvement of husbands and wives (N=105). It examined priorities, frustrations, and satisfactions concerning church and family issues. Some of the third and fourth wave subjects also completed the following standard measures: study of values, Myers-Briggs vocational inventory, Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). A related study of seminarians was conducted in 1962-1963 (N=110). Instruments used included an MMPI, Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank, and Role Definition instrument. The study, entitled the Pilot Project Seminary Study, attempted to define the needs of seminarians, their wives and families in order to develop a guidance manual.

The Murray Center holds all raw data from the four pilot studies, the four waves, and the related seminarians study.

Focus
work, famorg, social, values

Methods
DESIGN. survey, longit MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 50s, 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

ublin, T.
Women at Work, 1826-1860, 1979, A601, (a).

The 10 historical data files which make up this data set are based on a tudy of women working in the cotton textile mills of Lowell, Massachusetts uring the years 1826-1860. The study was undertaken to explore the ransformation of women's work in the first half of the 19th century and the ttitudes and responses of women workers to these changes.

The data were drawn from the payroll records of the Hamilton Manufacturing ompany of Lowell, the 1836 Lowell Directory and supplement, and the federal anuscript censuses of 1850 and 1860. Information available in these files ncludes the names and addresses of women employed in all the major firms in owell, job status, days worked, earnings, literacy, school attendance, previous ork experience, dates of entry and departure from the mill, and living ituation. Several of the data files link workers found in the payroll records f different years.

Computer-accessible data for these 10 studies are available at the Murray enter.

ocus
work, econ

ethods
DESIGN: instit rec MEASURES: instit rec
TIME: 19th LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: work
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Duncan, G., & Morgan, J.
Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1984, A514, (a).

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics is an ongoing study begun in 1968 in an attempt to better understand the determinants of family income. The investigators hoped to discover whether most short-term changes in economic status are due to forces ouside the family or if they can be traced to something in the individual's own background or in the pattern of his or her thinking and behavior. Data were collected on the economic status, economic behavior, and attitudes of respondents. Specifically, questions were included on employment, income, housing, car ownership, food expenditure, transportation, do-it-yourself home maintenance and car repairs, education, disability, time use, family background, and a series of questions designed to measure attitudes and personality. Supplemental information was gathered on topics such as local wages, employment conditions, and county public school expenditures.

The sample is a combination of a representative cross-section of nearly 3,000 families selected from the master sampling frame of the Survey Research Center at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan and a subsample of approximately 1,900 low income families previously interviewed by the Census Bureau for the Office of Economic Opportunity. The combined sample is appropriately weighted to be representative of all people in the United States. Heads of the same families have been interviewed each year since 1968 as have the heads of families containing members who were part of a 1968 household and later left to start households of their own or to form another household.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
work, par, econ, person

Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit   MEASURES: int, instit rec, psych test
TIME: 60s, 70s, 80s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 21-50
SIZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix   SES: mix
RACE: mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Eccles, J.
Career Aspirations Among Smith Undergraduates: A Longitudinal Study, 1975-1978, A533, (a).

This longitudinal study was designed to investigate intrapsychic variables that might influence women's career aspirations and ultimate career choice. The first wave of the study was conducted in spring, 1975. One hundred ten Smith College undergraduates enrolled in Introductory psychoiogy volunteered to participate in this questionnaire study. The battery of questionnaires included Mehrabian's need achievement and affiliation scales, a modified Internal-External scale (adapted from Black), attributional patterns for success and failure in various occupations, Spence's scale tapping attitudes toward work and family, attitudes toward the women's movement, Goff's agency/communion value scale, and information on background and life goals.

The second wave of the study was conducted in 1978, when 22 of the original respondents, mostly seniors, were followed up. At that time, 123 more students (classes of '78, '81, and '82) were added to the sample; the researcher intended to recontact them for follow-up in the fall of 1981. The second wave focused on determinants of career choice and included many of the scales used in the first wave. Additionally, subjects completed items on perceived parental attributes and attitudes; job ratings in terms of difficulty, effort required, anticipated success or failure; masculinity/femininity, and degree of agency or communion; and McKeachie's scale of values. Several Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) picture cues were also administered.

The TAT stories and computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
work, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: psych test, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Education Commission of the States.
National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1970-1980, A662, (a).

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is a continuing survey of the knowledge, skills, understandings, and attitudes of young Americans. Each year since 1970, 75,000 to 100,000 persons have been assessed in one or more learning areas taught in the schools.

NAEP uses stratified, multistage probability samples in all assessments. Within specified geographic areas, a random sample of public and private schools is selected. Nine-, 13-, and 17-year-old students within schools are then randomly sampled. Between 5 and 15 different forms, or booklets, for each assessment are developed. Each booklet is administered to a separate random sample of respondents within the sampled schools, such that a specific school is likely to be sampled for more than one booklet.

A test for the relevant subject area is administered to selected subjects. The data that are currently available are from the areas of mathematics, reading and literature, science, and citizenship and social studies. Different areas were assessed during different years and there is usually at least one follow-up assessment for each subject area. A number of background variables are available in all files. At the school level, the following variables are included: region, census division, type and size of community, occupational mix, grade range, racial composition, total enrollment, and Title I eligibility. At the respondent level, the following items are included: age, sex, race, parents' education, and availability of reading materials in the home.

The data available from the Murray Center include: 1979-1980, Reading/Literature, 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds; 1977-1978, Mathematics, 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds; 1976-1977, Science, 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds; 1975-1976, Citizenship/Social Studies, 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds; 1974-1975, Reading, 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds; and 1970-1971, Reading, 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and the Harvard Government Data Center. Codebooks and computer-accessible data obtained from NAEP are housed at the Murray Center.

Focus
cog

Methods
DESIGN: x-sect, survey MEASURES: quest, instit rec, psych test
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18 SES: student
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp

Edwards, C.
Some Developmental Antecedents of Psychopathology, 1968, A575, (a).

This study consists of data collected from the children whose mothers participated in the 1952 Sears, Maccoby, and Levin _Patterns of Child Rearing_ study. This follow-up focused on the child-rearing antecedents of psychopathology in later life.

Of the 379 individuals who were five to six years old when their parents were interviewed in 1952 by Sears and his colleagues, 63 (36 females and 27 males) participated in the follow-up. All subjects completed the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). Material from the original interviews with the mothers was also used for analyses.

The Murray Center has acquired the computer-accessible data from this study. The Murray Center also has data from the original _Patterns of Child Rearing_ study (1952), and several follow-up studies (Sears, 1958; McClelland, 1978; and Crowne, 1965).

Focus
person, ment

Methods
DESIGN: follow-up MEASURES: psych test
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp

Elias, M.
Two Subcultures of Maternal Care in the United States, 1981-1983, A710, (a).

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to contrast the maternal care of two groups of middle-class American mothers and to assess the effect of these different patterns of maternal care on infant development. Sixteen of the mothers involved in the study were selected because of their commitment to the La Leche style of maternal care, which emphasizes the benefits of breast feeding, late weaning, and frequent infant-mother physical contact. A comparison group of 16 mothers who nursed their infants, but did not belong to the La Leche League, also participated in the study.

Researchers visited the families at their homes eight times over a period of two years when the baby was 2, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 20, and 24 months old. At each home visit there were brief interviews in which data on family's overall health, infant's sleeping patterns, introduction of supplementary food, weaning age, and resumption of mother's menstrual cycle were collected. There were also 90 minutes of observation of mother-infant interaction at each home visit. Mothers recorded breastfeeding frequency and duration on time lines in a diary for one 24-hour period at each of the above eight age points. Extensive home interviews were conducted with the mothers at 6 weeks, 13 months, and 24 months. A videotape of three minutes of face-to-face interaction between mother and infant was also made during a home visit. Additionally, a Rothbart Infant Behavior Questionnaire to assess temperament was filled out at home by the mother at 9 months, and testing to assess language development and vocabulary was completed at home at 20 months.

There were five laboratory visits to assess infant motor and mental development. Bayley Scales of Infant Development were administered at 10 and 24 months, and Kagan cognitive tests (also called draw-a-face tests) at 22 months. During the laboratory visits, videotapes were made of the Ainsworth Strange Situation procedure at 12 and 22 months, and of the interaction of the infant with an unfamiliar peer at 23 months.

The Murray Center holds a computer tape of coded interactions, videotapes, and raw data from this study.

Focus
par, interper, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: int, beh obs, psych test, other
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 0-5, mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	raw

Epstein, C. F.
Black Professional Women, 1969, A012, (a).

The purpose of this study was to explore the special conditions which enable black professional women to create a self-image and achievement value system, the problems attendant to traditional female roles, and the reinforcing components of the work situation. The study was also conducted in order to test the findings of a similar study the researcher did with white women lawyers.

In 1969 the researcher interviewed 35 black women in the following professions: law, medicine, dentistry, university teaching, journalism, business, and social service administration. Nursing, social work, and teaching at other than the university level were excluded.

A structured, open-ended interview was employed. The questions included nature of work, clients, disadvantages of being a woman, disadvantages of being black, relationships at work, professional associations, community organizations, education, demographics, family life, income, and dual-career conflict.

The Murray Center holds data for 35 women, including interviews, other descriptive materials, and cassette tapes of interviews.

Focus
work, social, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Epstein, C. F.
Women in Law, 1966, 1972, 1976, A168, (a).

This interview study was begun in 1965 in order to learn by what paths women became lawyers and how the aura of exclusion in the legal profession affected their careers. The study focused on the treatment of women attorneys by their colleagues and families, the pressures they faced, and the life-cycle changes and societal changes which affected their career paths.

Data collection spanned the period from 1965 through 1980. In 1965 and 1966, 61 female attorneys from New York City and surrounding areas were interviewed using a structured, open-ended interview protocol. The sample was random and included lawyers in a range of practices. In the early 1970s, Epstein conducted informal interviews with younger women who had entered the profession since the completion of the first study. In 1976, interviews were conducted with another sample of women in specifically targeted fields of law, including district attorneys, Wall Steet lawyers, and lawyers in small feminist firms. In this phase several informal interviews with male lawyers and legal educators were also conducted. There are a total of 59 interviews from the post-1966 phases of the data collection-- 49 with females and 10 with males.

The 1965 interview schedule included questions on the type of practice, specialty, clients, salience of being a woman in the law, professional memberships, feelings about work, career patterns, education, income, family background, home responsibilities, and work/family conflicts. The later interviews cover many of the same topics less systematically.

The Murray Center holds typed transcripts and notes for 120 subjects, 110 women and 10 men. No coded data are available; however, there are some frequencies on some portions of the 1965-1966 data. Cassette tapes of some interviews are available.

Focus
work, par, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Erickson, V. L.
Longitudinal Ego and Moral Study of Women's Lives, 1973-1977, A579, (a).

This study began in the spring of 1973 as a psychological growth curriculum designed to promote and test the ego and moral development of a group of female high school students. The curriculum was developed by the contributor with a classroom teacher and school counselor through the Minneapolis Public Schools/University of Minnesota Developmental Education Program.

The sample consisted of 23 female high school sophomores who registered for a one-quarter elective class, "A Study of Women Through Literature," at an urban public high school. Subsequent to the initial 1973 curriculum intervention, 21 of the original 23 students were followed up annually for four years. The subjects were 15 1/2 to 16 years old at the time of the initial testing.

The pretests included a moral judgment interview (Kohlberg, 1969), a sentence completion measure of ego maturity (Loevinger and Wessler, 1970), an attitude toward women scale (Spence, 1973), a self-report questionnaire of critical events, and demographic information. Subjects then participated in the 12-week course which included field interviewing of girls and women across the life span. The interview format was designed to aid students in understanding the major motivational and value positions of their interviewees, as well as to illustrate differences in developmental stages. Students also read plays and short stories selected to provide a developmental view of ego and moral maturity, and studied articles on issues of women's rights and roles. At the course's conclusion and in the four annual follow-ups, the students completed the above mentioned measures. In 1976-1977, subjects also received a measure of identity developed by Gilligan.

The Murray Center holds the completed questionnaires and developmental measures for data collected from 1973 to 1977. Some types of case study analyses of these data have been reserved for Dr. Erickson and her students. A 1981 follow-up of the sample has been completed; the follow-up data are not available at this time.

Focus
educ, values, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld exper MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 13-18, 18-22 SES: mix
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Federal Election Commission.
U. S. Senate and House of Representatives Campaigns, 1980, 1982, A725, (a).

These two data sets contain reports on financial activities of U.S. Senate and House of Representative Campaigns in 1979-1980 and 1981-1982. Data were collected and disseminated by the Federal Election Commission.

The two data sets contain information on the campaigns of all individuals who registered under the Federal Election Campaign Act as 1979 or 1980 candidates (2,288), and as 1981 or 1982 (2,240) candidates for the Federal offices of U.S. Senator or U.S. Representative. In addition, information is included on those who were certified by the appropriate state authorities as official candidates for Senate or House Offices in a 1979-1980 or 1981-1982 primary, run-off, convention/caucus, or general election, but who were not officially registered as candidates under the Federal Election Campaign Act.

Data for each election year include summarized financial disclosure information on each campaign including total number and dollar amounts of receipts and disbursements, and a breakdown of campaign contributions by size and type of contribution. Also included is information filed by each contributor on contributions made to candidates and/or expenditures on behalf of candidates.

The Murray Center holds computer-accessible data and a detailed codebook for each campaign year.

Focus
econ, polit

Methods
DESIGN: instit rec MEASURES: instit rec
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: no GENDER: na
AGE: na SES: na
RACE: na NO. GENERATIONS: na

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Feldman, H., & Feldman, M.
A Comparison of Cross-Generational Attitudes About Filial Obligations, 1982, A864, (a).

The purpose of this 1982 study was to assess the attitudes of students and their parents about the rights and obligations of the middle generation toward their children and toward their own parents.

A total of 483 high school and college students and one parent or older relative (mostly mothers) completed a six-page, precoded questionnaire. The sample was selected to represent a range of ethnic, economic, and social class backgrounds. The questionnaire solicited information about attitudes toward supporting elderly parents, political philosophy, abortion and sexual relationships, government spending, religious beliefs, relationship with mother when young, and demographic background. Subjects from both cohorts completed identical questionnaires.

The Murray Center has acquired the original questionnaires for 200 subjects, computer-accessible data for all subjects, and an accompanying codebook.

Focus
famorg, polit, values

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix, 13-18, 18-22 SES: mix, student
RACE: wh, bl, hisp NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Feldman, H., & Feldman, M.
The Effect of the Welfare Woman's Working on Her Family, 1969-1972, A865, (a).

This study was designed to determine the relationship between the low-income mother and her work, particularly how employment affects her home and personal life and in what ways, if any, her current family structure is a barrier to employment.

The sample was drawn from current and closed (6 months to 2 years) New York state welfare lists. In the first wave, 1325 women who had at least one teenage child and lived in an urban area took part in interviews. Topics covered in the extensive, first wave interview included basic family and demographic information, employment history, attitudes toward child rearing and day care, satisfaction, and aspirations.

In 1970-1972, a follow-up questionnaire was completed by approximately 88% of the original sample. This self-administered questionnaire included items on religion, job search activities, health, support systems, and welfare history.

A short, third wave questionnaire was mailed to a subsample of respondents in 1971 and 1972. Items examined included husband's background, self-assessment as a homemaker, husband's work, and role conflicts. Third wave data are available for 100 women.

The Murray Center has acquired all the available raw data from each of the three waves of data collection. Complete files (all three waves) are available for 53 women; partial files are available for 993 women.

Focus
work, famorg, par, social

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit   MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem
AGE: mix   SES: pov, work
RACE: unk2   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Finn, A. N.
Japanese Competitive Success: A Study in Motivation of Japanese Women, 1984, A701, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine how interpersonal competition arouses the motive to avoid success in Japanese men and women. The sample comprised 149 Japanese women and 56 Japanese men. Most of the subjects were students at prestigious Japanese universities. Fourteen of the women had completed their schooling, and their ages ranged from 24 to 60 years old. Thirteen of these women were married. The students represented all four college classes and a wide variety of majors.

The subjects were administered six Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) verbal cues to assess the motive to avoid success as originally designed by Matina Horner. Verbal leads (rather than picture cues) were used to eliminate as many cultural biases as possible. The subjects also responded to a short sentence completion test and described three events in their lives in which they felt successful, or a situation in which they felt they had failed. Fourteen forced-choice questions determined risk preference. An anagram test assessed performance under various conditions. At the conclusion of the testing sessions, subjects answered questions about stage of life, educational background, career aspirations, and family background. A small subsample of the subjects was interviewed.

The Murray Center has translations for all the TAT stories. The remainder of the questionnaires are available in Japanese. Computer-accessible data are available as well. The interviews are not available.

Focus
person

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, mix SES: student
RACE: asian NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Finney, R.
    Business and Family Life of Self-Employed Women, 1979, A543, (a).

This study examined the characteristics of the business careers and family lives of self-employed women in Hawaii. Subjects in this study were 230 self-employed women. The sample represented both business owners and those in the agricultural sector, and included women from a variety of ethnic backgrounds. Subjects were located through business directories, women's professional organizations, the Yellow Pages, and professional networks.

Data collection began in 1977 and extended through 1979. Researchers initially contacted subjects by phone. Personal, semistructured interviews which lasted between one and five hours were taped and transcribed. Researchers also kept written notes on copies of the interview protocol.

In addition to the usual areas explored in entrepreneurship studies (e.g., motivation, capital, background factors, etc.), the study addressed the women's views about combining business and family life, their problems and coping strategies at different life-cycle stages, and what they wanted to learn from and teach to each other about their business and family lives.

All raw and computer-accessible data are available, including audio tapes and transcripts.

Focus
    work, par, econ, person, gender

Methods
    DESIGN: fld study   MEASURES: int
    TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
    SIZE: 101-500   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem
    AGE: mix   SES: upmid/mid
    RACE: wh, asian, mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
    Follow-up possible?   yes
    Follow-ups conducted?   no
    Type of data: comp, raw

Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D.
Longitudinal Study of Transitions in Four Stages of Life, 1968-1977, A169, (a).

This is a longitudinal study of adults in four pretransitional stages (i.e., anticipating and preparing for normally occurring life cycle changes). The study searches out commonalities and differences in coping processes among persons about to undergo four very different types of transition, and also aims to contribute to the understanding of gradual changes over the life course. The first two transitions examined are incremental (involving role gain) and the latter are decremental (involving role loss).

Subjects were 107 males and 109 females at the following life stages: (1) high school seniors anticipating their first job/college/marriage; (2) young newlyweds preparing for parenthood; (3) middle-aged parents expecting a postparental or "empty nest" transition; and (4) an older group about to retire. The 216 subjects resided in the same geographical subsection of a large metropolis, and were selected to be as homogeneous and representative of the middle and lower-middle class as possible.

The data collection began in 1968. This phase consisted of a series of interviews and several structured instruments. The following information was solicited: (1) demographic and sociostructural data; (2) health history; (3) behavioral domain; (4) values and goals domain; (5) family, social networks, and social perceptions; (6) evaluation of life; (7) psychological domain; and (8) interview experience. Subjects were followed up approximately 18 months, 5 years, and 7 years after the initial data collection. The follow-ups repeated many of the questions from the initial study, and included additional questions to help assess changes over time.

The Murray Center has acquired the raw data and computer data on 109 female and 107 male subjects, a set of questionnaires and instruments used, and a set of coding documents.

Focus
work, famorg, social, values, person, ment, phys, life

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, mix SES: mid/up
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Fleming, J.
Correlates of Fear of Success in Black High School Females, 1974, A532, (a).

This study was undertaken to explore the relationship between the motive to achieve and achievement-related (as well as nonachievement-related) behaviors in black female adolescents. Two samples of black high school students were used. Subjects for the first sample were 24 girls and 35 boys enrolled in grades 9-12 at a predominantly black vocational high school in New England. Subjects for the second sample were 44 girls and 38 boys enrolled in grades 9-12 at a predominantly white college preparatory high school in New England, in close proximity to the high school from which the first sample was selected.

During a regular classroom session, both samples of students wrote stories to four verbal projective cues. In addition, subjects responded to a series of questions regarding achievement-related aspirations, attitudes and behaviors, sex role orientation, relationships with family, opinions regarding the writings of black leaders, opinions about interracial relationships, and background information. Also included were measures assessing anxiety and emotional tension; self-concept; and hopes, wishes, and fears. Several cognitive tasks were also administered.

The Murray Center has photocopies of all raw data, as well as computer-accessible data.

Focus
famorg, person, cog, interper

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18 SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

exman, N.
Success and Failure Incidents From Self-Employed Women, 1979, A565, (a)

The purpose of this study was to investigate how self-employed women terpret the entrepreneurial experience. Business-related incidents of success d failure from self-employed women were examined from two perspectives: (1) kan's (1966) constructs of agency and communion, and (2) attribution theory.

A pool of potential respondents (self-employed women living in a large dwestern metropolitan area) was screened by telephone to ensure that they met e following criteria: (1) the woman must have been in business for herself ntinuously for at least two years in the same business; (2) she must have arted the business herself, initiated the business in partnership, or bought e business; (3) if the business was a partnership or corporation, over half e ownership must have been held by women; and (4) she must have been working ll-time in one or more self-employment situations. If a respondent did not et the criteria, a replacement was chosen randomly from the pool. Seventy-six men were excluded from the sample in this way. The final sample consisted of women.

Data were collected in 1979 by personal interviews. Each woman was asked describe and answer questions about three success incidents and three failure cidents related to her business. Questions about the meaning respondents tached to each incident were based on Bakan's constructs of agency and mmunion. For each incident, respondents were also asked to rate each of 11 uses to which the incident might be attributed. A Career Information terview Schedule was also used to collect background data on the business, rk history, influential persons, parents' occupations, marital status, and mily structure of the respondents.

The Murray Center holds all computer-accessible data for this study, as ll as copies of the open-ended responses from the interview, and a codebook.

cus
work, person

thods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

scellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P.
The National Child Development Study, 1958-1988, A872, (b).

The National Child Development Study (NCDS) is a continuing longitudinal study which includes subjects living in Great Britain who were born between March 3 and 9, 1958. The purpose of the NCDS was to follow up all of the children (approximately 17,000) who survived the Perinatal Mortality Survey (PMS). More specifically, the study explores the constancy and change in the pattern of children's development and investigates associated educational, environmental, and physical factors.

The participants have been studied four times since 1958: in 1965 (age 7), 1969 (age 11), 1974 (age 16), and 1981 (age 23). At each of the first three follow-ups, information was obtained from four main sources: the children themselves, the parents, local authority medical officers, and schools. The data collected include a parental interview, medical examination, schools questionnaire, and a child questionnaire (at ages 11 and 16).

For the 1981 survey, information was obtained from subject interviews and from the 1971 and 1981 censuses. The target sample for the 1981 wave consisted of those who had participated in at least one of the earlier NCDS waves, excluding those known to have emigrated or to have died. There was no attempt to include new immigrants, as there had been with the first three waves.

During the 1981 interview survey, detailed information was sought from these young adults about the following: employment, unemployment and periods out of the labor force; apprenticeship and training; postschool education; marriage, cohabitation and children; housing and household; family income, savings and investment; respondent reported health state and health related behavior; volunteer activity and leisure, etc.; and a malaise inventory.

The overall response rate in this study has remained satisfactorily high, as a percentage of those known to be alive and living in Great Britain, though declining from 98% in 1958 to 76% in 1981.

Data from all four waves were made available through the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex. The Murray Center holds the computer data, codebooks, and questionnaires.

Focus
work, famorg, educ, econ, ment, phys

Methods
DESIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: quest, int, phys exam, instit rec
TIME: 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 21-50
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 0-5, 6-12, 13-18, 18-22, 23-29 SES: mix
RACE: other NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Foltz, D.
Postponement of the First Birth: Patterns of Childbearing in an Educated Group of Women, 1980, A615, (a).

This follow-up study was designed to investigate women's childbearing choices, specifically factors which influence the timing of the first birth. The study involved both the secondary analysis of data collected by Lois W. Hoffman in 1974, and the collection of follow-up data in 1980 from Hoffman's subjects. Hoffman's 1974 study was a follow-up of Horner's 1965 fear of success sample. All three waves of data collection (Horner, 1965; Hoffman, 1974; and Foltz, 1980) are on file at the Murray Center as separate data sets.

Of the 86 women who had participated in Hoffman's 1974 study, 58 participated in this follow-up study. The average age of the 1980 respondents was 33.5 years, and all but one were college graduates. Forty-five were married, and 44 were working.

Data collection was carried out by means of a 28-page mailed questionnaire. Variables assessed included number of children, reasons for having children and/or plans to have children in the future, satisfaction with timing of parenthood, actual or anticipated changes due to parenthood, marital status and marital satisfaction, work history, current work status, career plans, income and spouse's income, and report of changes in personal goals since 1974.

The Murray Center holds all completed questionnaires from this study as well as computer-accessible data.

Focus
work, famorg, par, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: follow-up MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 30-39 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Fox, G. L.
Detroit Mother-Daughter Communication Patterns Study, 1978, A697, (a).

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of mothers on the sexual and contraceptive behavior of teenage daughters. Patterns of communication between mothers and daughters about sex roles and sexual behavior in different types of families were examined.

The sample consisted of 449 14- or 15-year-old girls and their mothers, all of whom volunteered for the study. The sampling frame consisted of public school registration lists from the Detroit school system. Seven schools were chosen on the basis of overall socioeconomic standing and racial composition of the student bodies, and the registration lists were stratified by race, sex, and birthdate. Fifty-six percent of the sample were black, and 44% white.

Structured interviews were administered to the pairs of mothers and daughters separately but simultaneously. The following topics were covered: work, family, and educational plans; communication about dating, sexual morality, birth control, reproduction, menstruation, and sexual intercourse; activities mothers and daughters do together; friendship; parenting; satisfaction with the mother-daughter relationship; attitudes about sexual behavior; sex role attitudes; pregnancy and abortion; birth control; and basic demographic information.

The Murray Center holds all computer-accessible data for this study.

Focus
par, famdyn, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 13-18, mix SES: upmid/mid, work
RACE: bl, wh NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Fox, M.
Unmarried Adult Mothers: A Study of the Parenthood Transition From Late Pregnancy to Two Months Postpartum, and 15-18 Month Follow-Up, 1978-1980, A548, (a).

This exploratory study was undertaken to investigate the factors affecting adaptation to motherhood among single new mothers. The aim of this study was to identify the social and psychological factors which contribute to positive adaptation to motherhood within a population of white, middle-class, adult women.

Twenty unmarried Caucasian women who were at least 23 years old and pregnant with their first child were recruited, primarily through the offices of obstetricians in private practice in the Boston area.

Data were collected on the socioeconomic resources expected during the first year of parenting, degree of involvement with the baby's father, decision making regarding pregnancy, capacity for nurturance, visualization of self as mother, feminine body image (gender identity), prepartum anxiety, prepartum depression, and maternal role adaptation at two months postpartum.

The follow-up study, 15-18 months after the birth of the subject's baby, included three measures: a one-page questionnaire; the State-Trait Anxiety Index measure, used also in the initial data collection; and a taped interview on reactions to motherhood, attitudes towards the baby, changes in feeding, the baby's development, child-rearing practices, and involvement with and support from the baby's father.

The Murray Center has acquired all raw and computer-accessible data generated by this study. The raw data consist of written responses to questions about finances and child-care resources, a clinical interview (tape-recorded and transcribed), a projective drawing task, and responses to the A-State Scale (anxiety) and the Pitt Scale (depression).

Focus
famorg, par, social, person, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: int, quest, psych test
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 23-29, 30-39 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Franklin, D.
Correlates of Participation and Nonparticipation in the Women's Liberation Movement, 1974, A553, (a).

This study examines the correlates of participation in the women's liberation movement, particularly with regard to self-concept and the marital-power relationship. The data were collected between 1972 and 1974.

Subjects were 85 couples married at least two years, in which the wives were matched on four variables: age, education, number of children, and religion. Thirty-five of the wives had actively participated in organized women's liberation groups for at least six months; 15 women considered themselves feminists, but had not participated; and the remaining 35 were not involved in the women's movement and did not consider themselves feminists.

All of the respondents, male and female, filled out a questionnaire covering demographic variables, self-concept variables, and information on the marital relationship, especially the exertion of power in marriage. Each respondent was also interviewed by the researcher concerning his/her attitude toward the women's movement, reasons for participating or not participating (if female), and the effects of the movement on his/her life.

All raw and coded data and codebooks are available.

Focus
famorg, famdyn, social, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: unk2
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Furstenberg, F.
The Baltimore Study of Unplanned Teen Parenthood, 1966-1972, A893, (b).

This longitudinal study began as an evaluation of a program designed to help teenage mothers. In 1966, data were collected from 404 women who registered at the Sinai Hospital prenatal clinic. All were pregnant and under 18 years of age at the time. The women in the study were predominately black.

The initial interview focused on occupational and marital career plans, impacts of the pregnancy, sexual behavior patterns, birth control knowledge and experience, attitudes toward medical care, and information on family relations. A separate interview was also conducted with the adolescent's mother to obtain personal background material about the family and the occupational careers of the teen's parents.

In the next five years, data were collected from these subjects during three additional waves of data collection. The focus of later data collections expanded to explore the process of adjustment to unplanned parenthood and an explanation of the divergent life patterns that occur as a consequence of an unscheduled birth. At the time of the second follow-up (year three), approximately 30% of the fathers of the children were added to the study.

These computer-accessible data were acquired from the Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPPP), Sociometrics Corporation. Data may be used at the Murray Center or ordered directly from DAAPPP.

Focus
famorg, par, social, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: int, quest, psych test
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, 18-22 SES: unk2
RACE: bl, wh NO. GENERATIONS: 21

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G.
Remarriage After Divorce: A Longitudinal Analysis of Well Being, 1977-1979, A726, (a).

The purpose of this two year, follow-up study (for a description of the original, see Spanier, A738) was to investigate the changing patterns of remarriage and to examine the possibility that the form and functioning of first and second marriages might be different.

One hundred eighty-one of the original 205 respondents participated in the follow-up. As described in more detail in the listing of the original study, the sample is white with a range of social classes. Sixty-two of the subjects had remarried by the time of the second interview, and their spouses were interviewed as well.

Structured interviews were conducted by the Institute for Survey Research (ISR) of Temple University. The following topics were covered: background information on current relationship, children living in the household, parenting and the division of responsibilities for childrearing, visitation of children not living in the household, attitudes toward stepchildren, plans for more children, relationship with former and current spouse, social network, plans for and attitudes about remarriage, physical and mental health, and economics. Many of the questions are directly comparable to those in the original data collection.

The Murray Center has computer-accessible data from both waves of this study and accompanying coding information.

Focus
famorg, par, person

Methods
DESIGN: follow-up MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

inzberg, E., & Yohalem, A.
Life Styles of Educated Adult Women, 1961-1974, A070, (a).

The major purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine factors that nfluenced the life patterns of highly educated women. The study focused rimarily on the role of work in the women's lives. Data were collected in two aves: first from 1961 to 1963, and again in 1974.

The first wave of data collection consisted of a mailed questionnaire sent) all women who received graduate fellowships or scholarships in the arts and ciences, as well as some other graduate professional schools at Columbia, etween 1945 and 1951. Usable instruments were received from all subjects.

The questionnaire from the first wave focused on the role of work in the ives of the respondents, educational and employment histories, problems ombining career and family, present and past activities, satisfactions derived rom present life situations, family background, and present home life.

In the second wave, questionnaires were sent to all of the original espondents who could be reached. A total of 226 usable questionnaires were eturned. This self-administered questionnaire emphasized work-related xperiences and the extent to which the women were able to realize their goals. here were both precoded and open-ended items concerning employment history, urrent work schedule, sex discrimination in employment, achievements, ducational history, marital status, and children's employment.

All raw and computer-accessible data from both waves are available.

ocus
work, famory, social

ethods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: quest
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Glueck, S., & Glueck E.
The Massachusetts Reformatory Study, 1911-1922, A813, (a).

The Massachusetts Reformatory Study, conducted by Harvard Law School researchers Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck is an 11 year longitudinal study of 510 male juvenile offenders sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory in Concord, Massachusetts. Two follow-up studies performed on this sample took place at five year intervals following expiration of their sentences. The crimes committed by the offenders ranged from property crimes (92%) and sex crimes (5% to homicides (less than 3%).

Data concerning the offenders were derived from case records of the Department of Corrections, school and hospital records, parole and employment records, correspondence, and field investigations. These sources revealed information about the history of the youths prior to their sentence to the reformatory, family background, and school history; mental status and conduct during their institutionalization; postparole history, including industrial activities, economic status, criminal activities, family life, leisure time, an habits.

A five year postparole study was conducted in 1921-1922 on the entire sample. This allowed for a five year postparole period to account for resultin changes in behavior upon release from the reformatory. This information revealed: personal history of the subject, the subject's status at commitment, the reformatory history of the offender, the parole history of the offender, an the postparole history of the offender (for a five year period).

The Murray Center currently holds all raw data present for each subject in a file identified by the subject's identification number and name. The data have not been deidentified, so special permission is required for access to the records.

Focus

work, famback, social, ment

Methods

DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: instit rec
TIME: 00-39 LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: male
AGE: mix SES: work, mix
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Glueck, S., & Glueck, E.
The Women's Reformatory Study, 1921-1925, A895, (a).

The Women's Reformatory Study was conducted by Harvard Law School researchers Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck in order to assess the overall effectiveness of correctional treatment on five hundred females sentenced to the Women's Reformatory at Framingham, Massachusetts, whose parole expired between 1920 and 1925. Data were collected for two time periods: 1) the time period up to the end of the parole and 2) the time period after the expiration of the reformatory sentence. The majority of these women were imprisoned for prostitution.

Data concerning the offenders were derived from reformatory and parole records, interviews with the subjects, as well as their relatives, acquaintances, and employers. As a result of this fieldwork, data are available concerning the personal, family, reformatory, and parole history of the offenders.

The variables in this study are numerous and provide information concerning financial arrangements, home environment, employment history, and numbers and types of transgressions of each subject. Significant attention was focused on the pattern and types of employment maintained by the subjects, their relationships to their family members, leisure activities, friends, and way of life after being released from the reformatory. Because the majority of the offenses committed by the women were sexual in nature, particular attention was paid to the sexual activities of the subjects after the expiration of their sentences. Some unique factors included in this study are descriptive variables such as the abilities of the offender upon entrance to the reformatory, the vocational experiences of the offender in the reformatory, and the attitude of the community toward the subject.

The Murray Center currently holds all raw data for each subject in a file identified by the subject's identification number and name. The data have not been deidentified, so special permission is required for access to the records.

Focus

famdyn, social, ment, sexual

Methods

DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: int, instit rec, other
TIME: 00-39 LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: pov, mix
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	raw

Glueck, S., & Glueck E.
Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency, 1940-1963, A896, (a).

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine the multifaceted causes of juvenile delinquency. Seeking to evaluate "the total personality" and other contributions to delinquency, the Gluecks analyzed data on four levels: intellectual, emotional-temperamental, somatic, and socioeconomic.

The sample consisted of 1000 subjects: 500 delinquents and 500 nondelinquents matched on age, intelligence, ethnicity, and neighborhood residence. Data were collected in three waves: 1940-1948; 1948-1955; 1957-1963.

Data were generated from a variety of sources. In addition to psychological tests (e.g., Rorschach test), the study included semistructured and open-ended home interviews of subject and family, interviews with school personnel, psychiatric and physical examinations of subjects, and detailed examination of institutional records. Based on these data, the Gluecks analyzed 149 social factors.

The Murray Center has available raw data for 480 delinquent subjects, including social agency and peno-correctional records, psychological batteries, and original notes. In addition, the data set includes miscellaneous raw data on 175 deliquents excluded from the active study. Computer-accessible data will be available for 1000 active subjects on all measures.

Focus

work, famorg, famdyn, famback, educ, social, econ, person, cog, ment, phys

Methods

DESIGN: fld exper, longit MEASURES: int, psych test, instit rec, phys exam, other
TIME: 40s, 50s, 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 21-50
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, 18-22, 23-29, 30-39 SES: work, pov
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp, raw

Goodman, N.
Career Patterns of the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration Alumnae, 1974, A071, (a).

This study was conducted to determine those factors that facilitate and/or impede the career development of women in management.

In November 1974, questionnaires were mailed to the 1,114 female students of the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration who graduated between 1938 and 1963 (the span of the program's existence) for whom the alumnae office had addresses. A total of 828 women completed the questionnaire.

The questionnaire consisted of short answer and precoded questions regarding background and demographic information, employment and volunteer history, salary and other work-related measures, family involvement, and the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration.

All computer-accessible and raw data are available.

Focus
work, educ. gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Gramick, J.
Study of the Coming Out Process and Coping Strategies of Lesbian Women, 1979, A656, (a).

The purpose of this study was to document the coming out process in lesbian women and to create a seven-stage model to describe this process. Unlike other studies of lesbians, this study included black lesbians and older lesbians, but excluded bisexual women.

The sample comprised 118 women in the Baltimore-Washington, D.C. area. Eighteen of these women were evaluated as bisexual or predominantly heterosexual in orientation. One-fourth of the remaining 100 women who completed all the measures were black. One-half of the sample indicated no current religious affiliations and the remainder fit into the expected proportions of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.

Between February and May, 1979, a team of six interviewers conducted personal interviews with the subjects. These interviews consisted of 120 precoded questions and several open-ended questions. Major categories in the interviews include coming out, job discrimination, societal oppression, coping strategies, religion, personal attitudes, relating in heterosexual society, and demographic.

The Murray Center has all the computer-accessible data. Typed responses to the open-ended questions are also available.

Focus
social, person, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: wh, bl, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp, raw

man, F.
Pregnancy and Parenthood Project, 1975-1981, A165, (b).

The purpose of this longitudinal study was: (1) to increase understanding he process of childbearing, (2) to identify factors early in pregnancy that predictive of future problems with childbirth and child rearing, and (3) to re the experiences of first-time parents with those of parents who already children.

Initially, approximately 100 women and 90 of their husbands volunteered to icipate in this study. At the five-year follow-up visit, an additional s-sectional sample of 14 families was added to the 44 in the longitudinal le. Comparison data were collected from 32 Chinese-American families at time as well.

Participants were studied seven times over a six year period, beginning re the fourth month of pregnancy, and concluding when the children were five s old. Wives, husbands, and eventually children completed a battery of ures that included self-report scales and semistructured interviews. Other included clinical assessments, unstructured observations, semistructured rvations, and videotapes of parent-child interactions. The variables ssed for adults included psychological, marital, sociocultural, iological, and parental ones. There are also child measures starting at h. A total of 40-60 measures were administered to all subjects throughout six years.

The Murray Center has acquired the raw and computer-accessible data from various rating and self-report scales, comparison data from the nese-American sample, and audiotapes of the interviews. The videotapes of ent-child interactions are expected to become available in the future. The tributor has restricted research in the following areas: predicting child tation at two and five years, and predicting quality and quantity of ering.

us
famorg, par, famdyn, interper, ment, sexual

hods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: beh obs, psych test, quest, int
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix, 0-5 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, asian NO. GENERATIONS: 2

cellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Gurin, G.
Michigan Student Study: A Study of Students in a Multiversity, 1962-1967, A002, (a).

This longitudinal data set was collected to assess the impact of college experience on students.

Freshmen students entering a large midwestern university in 1962 (N=2,207) and 1963 (N=2,161) were administered a two-hour questionnaire during the orientation period. Approximately 95% of the two cohort groups answered the questionnaire. The initial freshmen questionnaire consisted of both precoded and open-ended items dealing with high school experience, anticipated college success, interests and values, and relationships with both family and peers.

At the end of their senior year (1966 and 1967), 450 subjects from each cohort group, half male and half female, were given a senior questionnaire which included items about university experience (including satisfaction with course work and living situation); process of decision making; relationships with faculty, family and peers; future expectations (including career goals and marital plans); the issue of career vs. family (male and female perspective); and group membership while at the university.

In addition, 300 new subjects who were seniors in 1967 were also tested to compensate for attrition of the sample over the four years. Extensive interviews were also administered to 400 students entering as freshmen in 1962 and 1963 (200 from each group), once in the second semester of their freshman year, and once in the second semester of their senior year. Approximately 1,600 subjects in all were selected from these various sources to respond to the senior questionnaire.

These subjects were followed up by Sandra Tangri (assisted by Jan Hitchcock, Sharon Jenkins, and Josephine Ruggiero) from 1967-1981. These data are also archived at the Murray Center (see Tangri, A009).

All computer-accessible data are available at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, famorg, educ, social, polit, person

Methods
DESIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp

in, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S.
Americans View Their Mental Health, 1957, 1976, A077, (a).

These studies were conducted to determine the status of mental health in American adult population and to determine the typical coping styles used to l with problems.

The population from which each of these two representative samples was wn (1957 and 1976) consisted of all United States adults, twenty-one years or over, living in private homes. In both 1957 and 1976, area probability ples were drawn, with the county as the stratification unit. In 1957, 2,460 ple responded, and in 1976, 2,300 people responded to interviews conducted by Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

The questionnaires focused on various areas of one's life where problems develop, such as marriage and family, the work situation and general social ationships. Subjects were asked about the following: general satisfaction satisfaction with their marital and work roles; health; attitudes about lf, work, and family; coping styles and methods; and background items. The erviews contained six Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) picture projective es. The 1976 replication includes 70% of the questions asked in 1957. (See roff, Douvan, & Kulka, 1976, A078)

These computer data are made available through the Inter-university nsortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by filiates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the rvard Government Data Center. In addition, original TAT typed protocols from random subsample are available at the Murray Center for both data collection me points. There are no other raw data.

cus
work, famorg, par, social, person, ment

thods
DESIGN: survey, replic   MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 50s, 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix   SES: mix
RACE: mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

scellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Harlan, A.
Patterns of Managerial Effectiveness and Career Development for Male and Female MBAs, 1976, A072, (a).

These data were collected in 1976 to explore the behavioral patterns and antecedents which differentiate successful from less successful managers and to determine the extent to which these patterns vary by sex.

In May, 1976, questionnaires were sent to the 340 women who had graduated from Harvard Business School's MBA program during the 16 years women had been enrolled, and to a random sample of 938 male MBA's stratified by year of degree and age from those years (1960-1975). A total of 185 women and 500 men completed the questionnaire.

The data collection instrument was a 10-page self-administered questionnaire consisting of both precoded and open-ended questions on demographics, educational background, work history, job transitions, objective measures of success, attitudinal measures, life style, and marriage.

Computer-accessible data and copies of open-ended questionnaire data are available.

Focus
work, social

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, x-sect MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

arris, L., & Associates.
American Women's Opinion Poll of 1972. 1972. A676. (a).

The purpose of this 1972 study was to examine women's and men's perceptions f women's position in society. This survey is one of several similar national tudies on women's political and economic participation, all of which were ommissioned by the Virginia Slims Foundation. The Murray Center has access to hese comparable data sets (see Roper, 1974; Roper, 1980; Roper, 1985).

The 4,020 respondents were drawn from four national samples, two containing nly women and two containing both women and men. The national samples were tratified by geographic region and metropolitan or nonmetropolitan residence. espondents were randomly selected from the adults of each sex in the household.

Attitudes toward the changing status of women in society, sex iscrimination, the women's movement, women in politics, and other major olitical issues were investigated. Data were gathered on the respondents' olitical involvement, organizational memberships, family income, and a variety f other demographic variables.

This data set is made available through Lou Harris, Associates, and can be ccessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research enter and the Harvard Government Data Center.

ocus
econ, polit, gender

ethods
DESIGN: survey   MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix   SES: mix
RACE: mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council.
Survey of Child-Care Needs of Lower-Paid Personnel, 1979, A566, (a).

The purpose of this study was to identify unmet needs for child care among lower-paid personnel employed at Harvard University. This identification was aimed both at estimating the numbers of lower-paid staff currently and prospectively in need of better child care and at determining the causes of inadequate current care.

A brief questionnaire and cover letter was mailed to approximately 5,000 Harvard employees whose annual income was less than $15,000. Of the 371 respondents, 286 were female, 137 of whom were mothers of at least one child.

The one-page questionnaire was designed to assess basic aspects of the subject's job, basic demographic facts, financial situation, current child-care arrangements, subjective evaluations of child-care arrangements, and preferences for child-care arrangements.

The Murray Center has the completed questionnaires and computer-accessible data.

Focus
work, par, econ

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Healey, D. E.
Attitudes, Status, and Psychological Functioning of Women in Egalitarian and Traditional Marriages, 1978, A559, (a).

These data were collected in order to compare the attitudes and psychological functioning of wives in traditional and egalitarian marriages. Subjects were obtained by using the friendship pyramid method, and all were married with at least one child under the age of six. All subjects were nominated as either traditional or egalitarian, and the 60 who agreed with their nominations became subjects. There are 20 egalitarian, 20 traditional working, and 20 traditional nonworking subjects. In addition, data exist from 45 subjects who did not agree with their nominations.

The research instruments consisted of the following: a biographical data sheet, a division of household chores checklist, a Maferr Inventory of Feminine Values, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Attitudes Towards Female Authority, the How I Get My Way measure, Multiple Affect Adjective Check List, and the Langer 22 Item Screening Score. For each subject, there is an in-depth taped interview.

All computer-accessible data, raw data, and audio tapes of the in-depth interviews are available for those subjects who agreed to deposit their data.

Focus
famorg, par, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 23-29, 30-39 SES: mix
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp, raw

Heins, M.
Practice and Life Patterns of Women and Men Physicians. 1975. A016. (a).

This study was undertaken to examine the career and work patterns of women physicians in comparison to both men physicians and nonphysician women neighbor controls. Of particular interest were factors involved in productivity, life-cycle decisions, "role overload," and "role conflict" of men and women physicians, as well as demographic and attitudinal data on all three groups.

A 207-item questionnaire was administered by trained interviewers to 87 female physicians, 95 male physicians, and 87 female neighbors of the female doctors who acted as a control group in the tricounty metropolitan Detroit area in 1974-1975. Most of the neighbors did not have occupations outside the home.

Topics covered in the interview included demographic information, data on the respondent's spouse and parents, educational and occupational history, household division of labor, life-cycle decisions, role conflict issues, and religious and moral issues; attitudinal scales related to women in medicine, the structure of the medical profession, social change, and women's roles in the family, the professions, and in the larger society.

The Murray Center holds computer-accessible data and copies of interviews from men and women physicians and women neighbor controls.

Focus
work, par, polit, values, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Hoffman, L. W.
Fear of Success in Undergraduates: A Replication of Horner's Study, 1971. A076, (a).

These data were collected in part to replicate Matina Horner's (1965) original study of fear of success in college students. The major purposes of the study were (1) to investigate what aspects of the anticipation of success produce anxiety in women, and (2) to see whether during the six years between the gathering of Horner's and Hoffman's data, there had been a change in achievement orientations, particularly in the motive to avoid success.

The subjects, 144 female and 101 male undergraduates, were recruited from introductory psychology courses offered in the fall of 1971 at a large midwestern university. Questionnaires were administered to the participants in two separate evening sessions. The instruments included six projective story cues, a test to measure achievement anxiety, some sentence completions, and a forced-choice questionnaire designed to examine attitudes about sex roles and women's achievements. The questionnaire also included items on background, career, and marriage expectations.

The Murray Center has computer-accessible data and all completed raw instruments.

Focus
person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: replic, fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Hoffman, L. W.
Michigan Follow-Up of Horner's 1965 Study -- Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance, 1974, A014, (a).

This study was a follow-up of the subjects in the original study of fear of success conducted by Matina Horner in 1965 with 89 women and 88 men, most of whom were freshmen when tested by Horner. Specifically, Hoffman examined whether fear of success and need for achievement scores changed over time in this sample, and also the degree to which the original 1965 fear of success scores predicted subsequent behavior -- such as marriage, motherhood, career, and pursuit of further education.

The original men and women who participated in the 1965 Horner study were recontacted by letter and asked to participate in the follow-up study. Questionnaires were then mailed to all 177 subjects; a total of 72 men and 86 women returned questionnaires.

The research instruments consisted of six projective story cues and a lengthy questionnaire. The questionnaire contained both open-ended and precoded questions about life events since 1965, including demographic information, education and work histories, family background, and family status. Subjects also answered questions about their attitudes toward work, marriage, childbearing, sex roles, and the external events which they felt had affected their attitudes.

Computer-accessible data are available. These subjects were followed up by a Murray Center researcher, Deane Foltz, and follow-up data are available separately (see Foltz, A615).

Focus
work, famorg, par, person

Methods
DESIGN: follow-up MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 23-29 SES: unk2
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	yes
Type of data:	comp, raw

ffman, L. W.
Value and Costs of Children to Parents, 1975, A516, (a).

The purpose of this study was to explore the motivational factors that lie hind the desire for children. In particular, the needs that children satisfy, well as the costs, both emotional and financial, were assessed and analyzed.

The Value and Costs of Children to Parents data set is a subset of data om the Cross-national Value of Children Study. Investigators of the oss-national Value of Children Study were concerned primarily with the ychological satisfactions that children are perceived as providing for their rents, and the relationship between these and fertility attitudes and havior. The goal of the study was to better understand what needs children re perceived as satisfying, how the availability of alternative sources of tisfaction affect these views, and how the particular needs translate to the umber of children desired.

The Cross-national Value of Children Study was a cooperative research roject conducted in 1975 involving investigators from eight countries: ndonesia, Singapore, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Turkey, and the nited States.

The Murray Center holds computer-accessible data from the United States ample, consisting of 1,569 women and 456 of their husbands, and copies of the nterview schedule.

ocus
work, famorg, par, famback, values,

ethods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69 SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Horner, M. S.
Cognitive and Emotional Development in Early Adolescents, 1975-1977, A527, (a).

These data were collected at an elite private secondary school in New England in 1975-1977, shortly after this previously all male institution had become coeducational. The purpose of the research was to examine the effect of a predominantly male environment upon the female students in the areas of achievement motivation and performance, sex role identification, moral and conceptual development, and eventual career choice.

All of the 48 girls who entered the school during its first year of coeducation and 196 boys were tested in December, 1975. The following winter, 1977, 184 students were retested. During this testing, an additional sample of 55 boys and 38 girls was added to the study. Shortly after the first testing period, the 48 girls and a matched sample of boys were interviewed. After the second testing period, follow-up interviews were conducted.

The instruments used at Time I included five Thematic Apperception Tests (TATs) with verbal cues, the Alpert-Haber measure of test anxiety, the Bem sex role inventory, an anagram, a Kohlberg moral judgment dilemma, and a short demographic sheet. The interview included questions on attitudes toward the school, relationships with parents, future expectations, self-concept, friendship patterns, influence of others, personal goals, and attitudes toward the women's movement. The Time II instruments used were Rosenberg's self-esteem questionnaire, Feffer's "People I Know" task, sentence completion measure, Kohlberg's moral dilemma, Uses of Object test and five TATs with visual cues. The second interview focused on experiences during the past year and the degree to which the subjects felt closer to their personal goals. The new sample, tested for the first time in 1977, was given measures of sex role orientation, moral development, self-esteem, creativity, and test anxiety, as well as a demographic questionnaire.

The Murray Center has access to all the raw data for this study except the first wave of interviews and some of the follow-up interviews. A small amount of this material has been coded and scored, but most analysis remains to be done.

Focus
educ, values, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18 SES: student
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Horner, M. S.
Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance in Competitive and Noncompetitive Situations, 1965, A075, (a).

This study was conducted to determine if the motive to avoid success was one factor responsible for the unresolved sex differences in previous research on achievement motivation.

The sample consisted of 90 women and 88 men who were students in an introductory psychology course (largely freshmen) at the University of Michigan in the winter of 1965. In two evening group sessions subjects were administered six verbal projective cues, the Alpert-Haber(1960) Achievement Anxiety Test, and three timed tests entitled "Ability Indices." The latter included one-half of the Lowell (1952) Scrambled Words Test, a series of solvable and nonsolvable line puzzles, and an arithmetic puzzle.

In the second test period, subjects were randomly assigned to one of three performance conditions: noncompetitive (NC), mixed sex competitive (MF and FM), or same sex competitive (MM and FF). The instruments administered during the second testing session included a level of aspiration or risk preference task, three performance measures, and a personal questionnaire.

All existing raw data and computer-accessible data are available. Data are also available from two follow-ups, conducted in 1974 and 1980 (see Hoffman, A014; and Foltz, A615).

Focus
person, cog

Methods
DESIGN: lab exper MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp, raw

Horner, M. S.
Success Avoidant Motivation and Behavior: Its Developmental Correlates and Situational Determinants, 1972, A080, (a).

The purpose of this study was to develop an empirically derived scoring system of success avoidant motivation and to validate it by observing its behavioral correlates and situational determinants.

The sample consisted of 105 women and 106 men who were students in an introductory psychology class at the University of New Hampshire in the fall of 1972. In an initial session, two large groups, separated by an hour, were administered five verbal cues, as well as the Lowell Scrambled Word Test, the Test of Perception of Traits in Others, and a basic questionnaire.

One month after the first session, the second session was held with individuals randomly assigned to groups. The "aroused" group paired a male and female subject with comparable verbal skills judged by their performance on the Scrambled Word Test. The females in this condition were always "winners" in order to arouse success avoidant motives in the female subjects. Performance tasks, the Hand Test, a second set of five verbal cues, the Anagram Task, and a General Information Questionnaire were given to all subjects.

In the "nonarousal" group, subjects were not paired in order not to generate feelings of competition. They were given a booklet only labeled "Arithmetic Problems," with no performance feedback, as well as the other tests. A "cooperative" group, whose tests results were not analyzed, were given verbal instructions to induce a cooperative set, and then the same measures.

All existing raw data and computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
person, cog, gender

Methods
DESIGN: lab exper MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Horst, L.
Informal Barriers to Women Entering Engineering, 1980, A611, (a).

These data were collected in order to discern the relationship between certain characteristics of engineering programs and the informal social processes, such as social isolation, conflicting career and family plans, and experiences of discrimination, which affect women who choose to enter engineering.

The study was carried out at six educational institutions with engineering schools. The sample consisted of 483 subjects chosen through a stratified random sample of students. Subjects were well divided by academic year, sex, and engineering vs. nonengineering school for each institution.

Questionnaires and structured interviews were conducted on each campus in 1980. Interviewers, recruited and trained by a local campus representative, were the same sex as the respondents. The interview consisted of 119 precoded and open-ended items covering demographic information, high school experiences, college major, career plans, perceptions of engineering and nonengineering students, and experiences of sex discrimination, social isolation, and conflicts.

The Murray Center has computer-accessible data from the questionnaire and interviews and raw data from the interviews.

Focus
work, educ, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: student
RACE: wh, bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Horton, N.
Sex Differences in Attitudes Towards Computers, 1986, A875, (a).

The purpose of this 1986 study was to assess the attitudes towards computers of first year students at Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges. Attitudes were studied in an attempt to ascertain the factors that predicted interest in computers at the college level. The effects of Harvard's core computer literacy requirement were also studied.

A total of 270 first-year students at Harvard and Radcliffe participated in this study. Questionnaires were distributed to subjects early in the fall, and in December a second questionnaire was given to those subjects who had completed and returned the first questionniare. The precoded questionnaire solicited demographic information, and contained two scales measuring attitudes towards the core computer requirement and towards the use of computers. The questionnaire also contained several open-ended Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)-type response cues, such as: "Jane is a classics major. The classics department is undergoing a large push towards computerization. Jane..."

The Murray Center has acquired the original questionnaires from both waves of data collection, computer data from coded responses, accompanying coding information, and a list of participants' names.

Focus
educ

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, 18-22 SES: student
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp, raw

Huessy, H. R.
Prospective Study of 500 Second Graders, 1965-1979, A772, (a).

This 20-year study examines the stability, prevalence and predictive power of hyperkinetic types of behaviors, as well as the long-term outcomes of hyperkinetic children regarding academic achievement, employment, and social-interpersonal development, as compared to nonhyperkinetic children. Beginning with a sample of 500 second graders, of which 12.8% were diagnosed as displaying hyperkinetic behaviors, this study followed the progress of these children from 1965 to 1979. Six waves of data were collected: in 1965, 1967, 1968, 1972, 1975, and 1979. Throughout the study, the sex distribution was approximately 50% male, 50% female. The overall attrition rate was 26.2%.

Instruments included the Huessy-Marshall Teacher Rating Scale and school records in order to tap the behavioral and academic components commonly associated with the disorder. In addition, a structured interview was implemented to study such factors as educational background, employment history, marital status, self-perception, medical history, family background, military service, interactions with police and other authorities, drug use, and satisfaction with life.

The Murray Center has computer-accessible data from all six waves.

Focus
work, educ, social, person, ment, phys

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: instit rec, int, beh, obs, quest
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, 18-22 SES: unk2
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, Dorothy)
Intergenerational Study, 1980, A627, (b).

The course of adolescent personality development and change, and its relationship to adjustment in later life, are the focus of this study.

The data come from two on-going longitudinal studies conducted at the Institute for Human Development (IHD). The Berkeley Guidance Study was begun in 1929 by Jean Macfarlane; participants were families with a 21-month old child. The Oakland Growth Study was begun in 1932 by Harold Jones on a sample of fifth graders and their families. Both studies were designed to study normal development over time and are still active today at IHD.

Two data sets available at the Murray Center contain a subset of the IHD data (170 subjects out of an original sample of 460) that was obtained when they were young adolescents, older adolescents, in their thirties (1957-1958), and in their forties (1968-1969). Data from the first three waves were developed and analyzed by Jack Block (A625) for his book, Lives Through Time (Berkeley: Bancroft, 1971). The present study contains analyses of data from the fourth wave which are described in Present and Past in Middle Life, edited by Eichorn, Clausen, and others (New York: Academic, 1981).

The personality data archived at the Center were obtained by using variations of Block's California Q-sort. Material came from "case assemblies" of all information from the IHD files that was presented by the subjects, their teachers, or IHD staff. This included such information as school grades, comments and ratings by teachers, ratings of social or interview behavior by IHD staff, intelligence test performance, Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) protocols, peer sociometric ratings, subjects' reports of areas of agreement or disagreement with parents, attitudes on various issues, and likes and dislikes.

In addition to the Q-sort information, data are available from the California Psychological Inventory, and several satisfaction measures.

Only computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
person

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: psych test, quest
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 51+
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 40-49 SES: mix
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

ackson, J.
National Survey of Black Americans, 1979-1980, A877, (a).

The purpose of this study was to provide an appropriate theoretical and mpirical approach to concepts, measures, and methods in the study of black mericans. The questionnaire was developed over two years with input from ocial scientists, students, and a national advisory panel of black scholars. he final instrument is comprehensive, encompassing several broad areas related o black American life. The study explores neighborhood-community integration, ervices, crime and community contact, the role of religion and the church, hysical and mental health, and self-esteem. It examines employment, the ffects of chronic unemployment, the effects of race on the job, and interaction ith family and friends. The survey includes questions about racial attitudes, ace identity, group stereotypes, and race ideology. Demographic variables nclude education, income, occupation, and political behavior and affiliation.

The sample includes 2,107 black United States citizens, 18 years of age or lder. A national multistage probability sample was selected. Therefore, the ample is self-weighting and every black American household in the continental nited States had an equal probability of being selected.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center. A copy of the codebook is held at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, social

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Jennings, K., & Niemi, R.
Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973, A675, (a).

The purpose of this longitudinal study was to examine the influence of parent-child relationships on change and continuity in political orientations.

Both parents and youth participated in this study. The population was chosen from a national sample of 97 secondary schools, 11 of which were private. Fifteen to 20 seniors were randomly selected from each school; of the seniors, 186 were black. By random selection, one third of the interviews were conducted with fathers only, one third with mothers only, and one third with both parents. Interviews were conducted in 1965 and again in 1973. Of the original 1,699 students and 1,562 parents, 1,348 students and 1,118 parents participated in the 1973 follow-up.

Variables assessed include interest in public affairs, family relationships, political attitudes and activities, personality, political knowledge, education, and occupation. The youth panel data contain 775 variables. Over 700 variables are measured in the parent panel study.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center. The Murray Center also holds a copy of the codebook.

Focus
famorg, par, educ, polit

Methods
DESIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Johnson, M.
Women in Public Office, 1977, A546, (a).

These data were collected in 1977 in order to gather information about the numbers, location, positions, personal characteristics, and political backgrounds of women in public office at federal, state, county, and local levels. A nine-page self-administered questionnaire was mailed to approximately 13,000 women currently in public office, 2,400 men currently in public office, and 660 women who were in public office in 1975 but not in 1977. Questionnaires were returned by 3,319 women office holders, 363 men office holders, and 190 women former office holders.

The first section of the questionnaire contained information for listing the respondent in a biographical directory of office holders, including current and former offices, party involvement, employment, education, and organizational membership. The second section examined activities while in office, political plans and goals, attitudes toward men and women in politics, and background and family characteristics.

The Murray Center has acquired all computer-accessible data for the three samples.

Focus
work, polit, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P.
Time Use Longitudinal Panel Study, 1975-1981, A735, (a).

The purpose of this study was to provide detailed longitudinal data on the time use patterns of American households. This data set incorporates data from an earlier study by the authors, "Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts, 1975-76", and a comprehensive follow-up conducted in 1981. The study was funded by the National Science Foundation and the Foundation for Child Development.

The population for the original study in 1975-76 was drawn from a national probability survey. Those respondents for whom three or four waves of data were collected in the first study and who were heads of households or the wives of household heads were eligible for the 1981 follow-up. The final sample consists of 620 respondents, their spouses if they were married when contacted in 1981, and up to three children between the ages of three and 17 living in the household. The total 1981 sample consists of 620 respondents, 376 spouses, and 492 children.

Data for both studies were collected in four waves, spaced evenly over the period of a year. Key features of the 1975-76 study were repeated in 1981. Survey instruments used were in-person and telephone interviews, previous-day "recall," time use diaries, and academic measures and teacher ratings for the children. Four time diaries and extensive information related to their time use in each of the four waves of data collection were provided by adult participants. Selected children also provided two time diaries (one for a school day and one for a nonschool day). Time use diaries were constructed into a time budget containing the number of minutes per week spent in each of 233 mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Other interview items include personal charateristics, employment, education, sex roles, family decision making, social support, and satisfaction with material and nonmaterial household outputs.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
work, famorg, par, educ, social

Methods
DESIGN: longit, survey MEASURES: quest, other
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix, 0-5, 6-12, 13-18 SES: unk2
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Kahn, D. G.
Parental Models and Career vs. Family Values, 1975, A609, (a).

These data were collected in order to examine the effect of the parents' example on a college daughter's lifestyle choice. Using questionnaires and a subsample of extensive interviews, Kahn investigated role models and sources of identity formation.

The sample consisted of 114 junior and senior women students at a small midwestern liberal arts college with high academic standards. Of the original 114 subjects, a subsample of 36, who represented a high, middle, or low group on a sex role scale completed a semistructured interview.

The questionnaire consisted of items that examined attitudes about the present, including college life; items on plans and goals for the future, including questions on family and career; items about the past, broken up by three age groups, including play and fantasy behavior, people admired, and reference groups; information about parents, including a brief description of each, occupation, education, relationships, and parental influences; items on marriage and other intimate relationships, including sharing of roles; and the "Who am I" measure. Two separate forms of the Gough Adjective Check List were completed by all subjects, as well as the Tennessee Self-Concept Measure. The 90-minute semistructured interview was designed to pursue in greater detail participants' responses to their models and other sex role influences.

The Murray Center possesses completed questionnaire summaries of raw data, which consist of typed responses to most of the open-ended items on the original questionnaire and the original handwritten questionnaires. In addition, the Murray Center has audio tapes of the in-depth semistructured interviews, the original questionnaires, and computer-accessible data. The audio tapes are restricted.

These subjects are being followed up by Kahn, who will make additional data available to the Murray Center.

Focus
work, par, famdyn, values, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Kahn, J. R.
Familial Communication and Adolescent Sexual Behavior, 1984, A741, (a).

This study is a follow-up of Elizabeth Roberts' study of "Family Life and Sexual Learning" (see Roberts, A521). The purpose of the study was to examine parent-child communication patterns and their relationship to adolescent sexual behavior.

In 1977 a survey of almost 1,500 parents of 3- to 11-year-old children was conducted. In 1983, the current researcher recontacted the sample in order to interview the children, currently adolescents, and to gather new data from the parents. Three hundred twenty-six adolescents participated; two-thirds were from families whose parents had taken part in the first study, and one-third comprised a supplemental sample. One-half of the adolescents were girls; 271 teens were white, the remainder were minorities. Their ages were between 11 and 19 years. Two hundred thirty-three mothers and 183 fathers completed questionnaires. Of these parents, 140 mothers and 108 fathers had participated in the original study.

The adolescents were administered a personal, structured interview covering the following topics: educational plans, family plans, work plans, friendship, love, family relationships, parental rules, parents' relationship with each other, sexual experience, contraception, pregnancy, facts about reproduction, attitudes about sex, body image, parental communcation about sexual matters, other sources of information, masturbation, and attitudes about sex roles. Some of these concepts were tapped by a nontraditional sexual values scale, a sexual comfort scale, a friendship closeness scale, a family closeness scale, and a sexual knowledge scale.

The parent questionnaire covered basic demographics, division of household labor, communication with children about sexual matters (covering 19 topics), useful sources of information on sex education, sexual values, sex role attitudes, knowledge of children's sexual behavior, and availability of information about sex in the parents' own childhood home.

The Murray Center has data from the first wave of this study archived separately (see Roberts A521). Computer data and open-ended portions of the interview data from this follow-up are available.

Focus
famorg, par, famdyn, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: follow-up MEASURES: quest, int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, 18-22, mix SES: upmid/mid, mix
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

aminer, W., & Moore, E.
Women Volunteering, 1984, A897, (a).

This data set contains open-ended, unstructured interviews with 50 women, hich comprise the core of a book by Wendy Kaminer, entitled *Women Volunteering: he Pleasure, Pain, and Politics of Unpaid Work from 1830 to the Present*. The nterviews explore the relationship of volunteering, feminism, and family life or women in the 1980's.

The subjects vary in age, ethnicity, and race. Some of the women volunteer xclusively; some are former full-time volunteers, now in the paid work force; ome combine volunteering and paid work. The interviews examine the atisfactions and dissatisfactions that volunteering brings to these women's ives. In the unstructured interviews, the women speak candidly about their ersonal decisions and motivations to volunteer.

The Murray Center holds the interview transcripts for fifty women and brief ubject descriptions which include information on the subject's age, race, and thnicity.

ocus
work, social, values, person

ethods
DESIGN: case MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, bl, hisp NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Kelly, E. L.
Kelly Longitudinal Study, 1935-1955, A431, (a).

This study was designed as a seven-year longitudinal investigation of marital compatibility and other aspects of married life, such as fertility. Follow-up data collection was conducted almost 20 years after the initial contact (1954-1955), providing data spanning the period from young adulthood to middle age relevant to issues regarding the consistency of adult personality in general.

Between 1935 and 1938, 300 engaged couples volunteered to respond to an extensive battery of physiological and psychological tests and measures. Subjects agreed to notify the investigator of their marriage, or of the broken engagement. In 1954-1955, 512 of the original 600 subjects participated in the second wave of data collection. Subjects completed mailed questionnaires containing both precoded and open-ended responses..

The data included scores on standarized psychological measures (Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability, the Allport-Vernon Scale of Values, the Bernreuter Personality Inventory, the Bell Adjustment Inventory, Strong's Vocational Interest Inventory, Remmer's Generalized Attitude Scales, a 36-trait graphic Personality Rating Scale developed for this study and, in the 1954-1955 follow-up, a version of Osgood's Semantic Differential). In addition, the questionnaires used at the time of the original data collection (1954-1955) included items concerning education; occupation; income; birth order; childhood family life; physical and mental health; child-rearing practices; respondent's sex education and experience; and solicited his/her opinion on the importance of various factors for a successful marriage. Information was also collected concerning the respondent's general physical health and specific health problems.

The Murray Center has the precoded computer-accessible data from all questionnaires and standardized psychological measures administered at the time of the initial data collection (1935-1938) and at the time of the long-term follow-up (1954-1955). The Murray Center also has copies of the responses to the open-ended questions included in the questionnaires administered at Time 1 and Time 2.

Focus
famorg, par, person

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: psych test, quest, phys exam, beh obs
TIME: 30s, 40s, 50s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

son, M.
After the Institute: Fellows' Accomplishments and Assessments, 1977, A502,
(a).

This study was designed to describe the accomplishments of former Radcliffe titute Fellows and to assess the role of the Institute affiliation in their eers.

The sample consisted of 181 women, representative of each Institute year each program, who had been fellows during the years 1961-1962 through 6-1977. In November, 1977, questionnaires were sent to 443 women who were mer members of the Institute and were no longer in residence. Instruments e returned by 195 subjects, of which 181 were released by the subjects for lusion in the Murray Center data bank.

The brief four-page questionnaire included open-ended items on occupation professional accomplishments, career influences, attitudes about combining allocating time between family and career, and brief precoded questions on ital status and children. In addition, questions were asked about the role the Institute in affecting career development, especially in comparison with in similar fields.

Only raw data are available.

cus
work, social, gender

hods
DESIGN: survey   MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem
AGE: mix   SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

cellaneous
Follow-up possible?   yes
Follow-ups conducted?   no
Type of data: raw

Kohlberg, L.
Longitudinal Study of Moral Development, 1955-1977, A573, (a).

This 20-year longitudinal study was undertaken to trace developmental changes in children's moral reasoning. Initial data collection (Time 0) was begun in 1955-1956, and interviews were conducted every three to four years thereafter. Sixty of the 96 subjects were interviewed at least twice. The original sample consisted of 72 boys selected from two Chicago suburbs. The group was equally divided among three age groups (10-, 13-, and 16-year-olds), two social classes (middle and working class), and those high and low in sociometric popularity. The first wave of data collection also included a comparison group of 12 delinquent boys referred through a boys' home and a juvenile research institute. Twelve auxiliary subjects were later added to the sample.

All subjects received the nine dilemmas of Kohlberg's moral judgment interview. Additional questions tapped independence of judgment, comprehension, identifications/exemplars, and moral ideals. Most of the interviews included questions on the ideal self, occupational aspirations, family background, and life experiences, as well as two Q-sorts: a Social Respect Sort, ranking the respect accorded to different occupational roles; and a Be-Like Sort, ranking how much the subject wanted to be like people in various personal and occupational roles.

Other measures, by wave, are as follows. TIME 0 (1956): socioeconomic status (Hollingshead), sociometric status (Moreno, 1944), IQ scores (Kuhler-Anderson text), roleplaying. TIME A (1960): teachers' ratings, parents' data (moral judgment interviews and measures of childrearing attitudes and practices). TIME B (1964): Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) stories. TIME C (1969): five-point scale of attitudes toward sex. TIME D (1973): occupational rating scale. TIME E (1977): cognitive measures/formal operations problems, measures of interpersonal roletaking, job and family descriptions, life outcomes questionnaire. TIMES C, D, and E: metaethical questions, reconstruction (interpretations of past responses and/or logical reconstructions of moral arguments), Loevinger Sentence Completion Test.

Raw data and computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
values, person, cog

Methods
DESIGN: longit, x-sect   MEASURES: int, psych test, beh obs
TIME: 50s, 60s, 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 21-50
SIZE: 51-100   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, 18-22, mix   SES: upmid/mid, work
RACE: wh   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

L'Hommedieu, T.
Divorce Experience of Middle and Working-Class Women, 1984, A740, (a).

The purpose of this study was to generate a description of the divorce experience from the perspectives of working- and middle-class women, and to investigate the relationship of socioeconomic factors to postdivorce adjustment through a series of case studies.

The subjects were 12 women, 6 of whom were working class and 6 of whom were middle class, as specifically defined by the author in her dissertation. All of the women were white, between the ages of 27 and 33, and had been divorced not less than a year and a half and not more than two years. Each subject had at least one child living with her and had been divorced only once. All of the working-class subjects were part- or full-time students.

An open-ended, structured interview schedule was employed. The three main categories and subsequent areas that were addressed are as follows: 1) the predivorce conditions, including the subject's perception of her marriage; her inner strengths; her support system; and her relationship with her husband, children, in-laws, and family of origin; 2) the divorce, including emotional reaction to the final separation; financial, parenting, and interpersonal concerns; and 3) postdivorce adjustments in the above mentioned realms. Biographical questionnaires were also completed.

The 12 interview transcripts are available at the Murray Center.

Focus

famorg, person

Methods

DESIGN: case MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 23-29, 30-39 SES: upmid/mid, work
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Lex, L.
Survey of Women State Legislators, 1977, A542, (a).

These data were collected in order to assess the impact of the feminist movement on women who served in the 1975-1976 sessions of their state legislatures, and to determine whether or not the movement has been a factor in increasing the number of female lawmakers.

In late 1976, a self-administered questionnaire was mailed to 611 female legislators; 437 completed instruments were returned. The questionnaire contained six categories: personal and family characteristics, political characteristics, recruitment and reasons for running for office, community organization involvement, attitudes and issues related to improving the status of women, and explanations for the increasing rate of female state legislative aspirants.

Computer-accessible data are available. The Murray Center has copies of the questionnaire, coding manual, and publications.

Focus
polit, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

ipman-Blumen, J.
Self-Concept and Educational Aspirations of Married Women College Graduates, 1968, A535, (a).

This study investigated the factors related to the educational aspirations f college-educated women who were themselves, or who were married to, Harvard graduate students.

In January, 1968, a questionnaire was mailed to 2,393 Harvard graduate students' wives and 355 married women enrolled as graduate students at Harvard University. The return rates were 65% for the wives of graduate students, and 9% for the married women graduate students. The 52-page Life Plans Questionnaire assessed educational aspiration; self-esteem; female role ideology; generalized conception of academic ability; self-assessment of graduate school potential; recalled perceptions of adolescent family relations; high school teachers', high school peers', college instructors', and college peers' evaluation of respondent's academic ability; competence and satisfaction in three major role areas: wife, housekeeper, and mother; orientation to mode of achievement satisfaction; socioeconomic status and occupation; maternal employment; adolescent loneliness; stability of self-concept; and college experience.

All raw data and computer-accessible data are available at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, famorg, person, educ

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 23-29 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Lopata, H.
Support Systems Involving Widows, 1974, A537, (a).

This study was undertaken in order to describe the social and psychological characteristics of widows and identify the support systems available to them in an urban setting.

A stratified random sample of 1,169 widows of all ages living in the metropolitan Chicago area was interviewed by the staff of the University of Illinois Survey Research Laboratory in 1974. The structured interview schedule consisted primarily of precoded items. In addition to the usual background and demographic items, questions about the following were included: (1) the utilization of government agencies and programs as well as personal and family resources; (2) the individuals who helped in reestablishing the respondent's life as a widow; (3) prior and current financial and living arrangements, and (4) other issues of particular concern to widows.

The Murray Center has a copy of the interview schedule and "person/support system" list on file. Computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
work, famorg, social, econ

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Lopata, H.
Widowhood in an American City, 1968, A028, (a).

The general purpose of this study was to collect data which would describe the social and psychological characteristics of widows and identify the support systems available to them in an urban setting.

In 1968, the staff of the National Opinion Research Center interviewed 301 Chicago area widows selected by means of modified area probability sampling who had not remarried and who were residing in private dwellings. Approximately one-half of the participants in this study were between 50 and 64 years of age when interviewed; the others were 65 or older. The interview schedule consisted primarily of precoded items and included questions concerning the education and employment history of the respondent (both before and after the husband's death), family and community relationships, background and general demographic characteristics, and the social and emotional adjustment to widowhood. The interview also included several open-ended items dealing with general issues of widowhood, such as the possible advantages of widowhood, the ways in which the respondent had changed since the death of her husband, and so on.

Computer-accessible data are available.

ocus

famorg, social, person

Methods

DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 50-59, 60-69, 70+ SES: mix
RACE: wh, bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Lowe, C.
Young Adults' Contraceptive Practices: An Investigation of Influences, 1980, A744, (a).

This 1981 study focused on contraceptive risk taking among college students. It used a model incorporating both social psychological and informational factors in contraceptive nonuse to identify influences which might be amenable to intervention through public policy.

The sample consists of 283 college students, aged 18-22, from the New England area. The sample is primarily white, one-half Catholic, and two-thirds female. Colleges were chosen so as to include an equal proportion of public and private, rural and urban schools. The sample was drawn from college classes selected through personal contacts. A 30-45 minute precoded, self-administered questionnaire was passed out to students during class and was returned by respondents either inside or outside of class. The questionnaire included basic demographic information; variables on religiosity, health-related risk taking, knowledge of reproduction and contraception, perceptions of pregnancy and contraceptive-related risks; and attitudes about sex, peer norms, relationships with persons of the opposite sex, and various personality traits.

Questionnaires, computer-accessible data, and codebooks are available at the Murray Center. Unanalyzed data from students who were married or over 22 are also kept at the Center.

Focus
person, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Market Opinion Research.
National Women's Study, 1975, A674, (a).

The purpose of this 1975 study was to examine American women's attitudes and activities in the areas of political and economic participation.

Researchers interviewed 1,522 adult American women from a geographically stratified probability sample. The interviews were conducted in August and September, 1975. Questions concerned the work patterns of women, leisure activities, and mass media use. Other questions focused on issues such as day care, ERA, and divorce. A full range of demographic information was obtained. The study contains approximately 278 variables.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center. A copy of the codebook is held at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, social, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp

Markus, H., & Campbell, J.
Factors Influencing Women to Return to School and the School Experience, 1972, A003, (a).

The purpose of this research was to study women who had contacted the Center for Continuing Education of Women (CEW) at the University of Michigan in order to understand why they chose to continue their education, to examine the differences between those who returned to school and those who did not, and to identify those factors that affect the school experience.

A random sample of 120 women who had contacted the Center from 1964-1972 received the questionnaire and 83 subjects responded, for a response rate of 69%. Most of the respondents were middle aged, married with children, and had had some college education.

Data were collected by means of a mailed self-administered questionnaire consisting of 115 precoded and open-ended items. The questionnaire items dealt with the respondent's past visit to CEW, reasons for returning to school, school experiences, the handling of school and family responsibilities, and background information (e.g., SES, parents' occupations, marital status). In addition, a self-rating personality and social attributes check list, a self-esteem measure, and the Marlowe-Crowne social desirability scale were included in the package.

Computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
famorg, educ, social, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 30-39, 40-49 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Mason, K., & Mason, W.
Detroit Area Study, 1974: A Study of Women's Labor Force Participation, 1974, A679, (a).

This 1974 study was designed to gather information on women's participation in the labor force by tracing job histories for up to 14 previous occupations.

The respondents were 438 women, ages 18-65. All participants in the study were drawn from the Detroit metropolitan area, and all had worked at least 10 hours per week for more than 2 of the 24 months prior to the interview.

The interviews elicited information on the nature of work, length of stay at the job, and reasons for changing employment. A number of questions were posed about women's position in society and in the work force in general, and about the respondent's position as a woman in particular. There are 737 variables measured in this study.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
work, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

McClellan, H.
Women's Roles: Conflict, Compromise, or Fulfillment?, 1972, A079, (a).

These data were collected in the fall of 1972 to examine the kind and degree of role conflicts experienced by a specific group of women, to examine the level of awareness among these women of their various roles, and to examine the impact of participating in a course about women in the modern world -- especially with regard to the personal, interpersonal, and career-related aspects of women's roles.

The sample consisted of 25 female graduate students who were participants in an intensive two-week workshop on women in the modern world being offered by the Home Economics Department of Eastern Michigan University during August, 1972. Of the 25 women enrolled in the course, 21 indicated a desire to be included in the study and voluntarily completed all of the instruments.

An extensive questionnaire was distributed to the women on the first day of the seminar. This questionnaire was designed to assess relevant demographic information, the respondents' perceptions of their personal roles, the role conflicts of which respondents were aware, attitudes and values on a variety of topics, and the salience of these issues at the time the questionnaire was administered. A 27-item housekeeping checklist was devised to assess "division of labor" in their homes. A final evaluation questionnaire was mailed to all of the initial respondents four months after the completion of the seminar. This questionnaire included both open-ended and precoded items designed to collect additional background data on respondents, evaluation of the workshop, and the influences of the workshop on role satisfactions and feeling of role competence. Subjects were also asked to complete Englehard's Attitudes Toward Women Survey, a questionnaire designed to assess role attitudes, child-rearing attitudes, attitudes concerning discriminatory practices, attitudes on education, and attitudes pertaining to the nature of work appropriate for women. An additional questionnaire was administered to all subjects to assess their self-concept.

At the conclusion of the workshop, 27 hours of the taped class discussion were transcribed. A rudimentary content analysis was performed by the investigator.

All raw and computer-accessible data are available, as are cassette tapes containing workshop discussions.

Focus
work, famorg, educ, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld exper MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: student
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

McClelland, D. C.
Achieving Society: Characteristics of Entrepreneurs, 1961, A574, (a).

This study was undertaken to investigate the relation between need for chievement and entrepreneurial behavior among established businessmen of everal cultures in order to relate achievement motivation to actual business uccess.

The sample consisted of male managers and professionals (e.g., doctors, awyers, teachers) from the United States (N=62), Italy (N=175), Turkey (N=65), nd Poland (N=79). Achievement motivation was assessed from the subjects' ritten responses to six Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) cues. Data were also ollected on background characteristics. The American managers responded to nterest and attitude questionnaires which were concerned with the subjects' alues, beliefs, and preferences regarding their work and business life. These ata consist primarily of agree-disagree items such as "Seniority should be iven greater weight than merit in giving promotions," "I like to work for an rganization where some one person at the top makes the decisions so that others ill know what they are supposed to do," and "I approve of a career or job utside the home for married women."

The Murray Center has acquired the following raw data: (1) TAT protocols f (a) American middle and senior level managers of both public and private institutions, (b) Italian managers and professionals, and (c) Polish rofessionals; (2) the Business Attitude surveys from one group of American anagers; and (3) the Interests and Attitudes survey of one group of American iddle managers.

Focus
work, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, other NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

McClelland, D. C.
Children's Readers: A Cross-Cultural Selection, 1961, A742, (a).

These children's readers from across the world were collected in the early 1960s when the researcher was working on a larger study which resulted in the book *The Achieving Society*, an investigation of the relationship between need for achievement and entrepreneurial behavior among businessmen of several cultures. The readers were included in order to examine how the concepts of achievement, affiliation, and power are transmitted through socialization to the members of a culture.

Stories were collected from two time periods: the late 1920s and 1946-1950. Twenty-five countries were represented in the collection of stories from the 1920s (Group I) and 45 countries in the 1946-1950 collection (Group II). Twenty-one stories from each country were selected, each time. The United States was included in each collection.

In the translations of the stories into English, all children's names, place names, national leaders, etc. were standardized for scoring purposes so that countries would not be identifiable for. For example, all girls were called Mary and Jane, and all towns were called Big Town and Little Town.

An additional sample of American data from 1790 to 1960 which included readers, hymns, and fiction was also collected.

The original untranslated readers are available through the archive of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. The Murray Center has copies of the translated stories, organized by country, and coding information to identify the origin and date of each story. The stories were scored for need for achievement, affiliation, and power. These scores are available as well as the American readers, hymns, and fiction.

Focus

values, person

Methods

DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: instit rec
TIME: 18th, 19th, 00-39, 40s, 50s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: no GENDER: na
AGE: na SES: na
RACE: na NO. GENERATIONS: na

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

McClelland, D. C.
Follow-Up of Patterns of Child Rearing Subjects, 1978, A046, (a).

Of the 379 individuals whose parents had participated in the Sears, Maccoby, and Levin (1951-1952) Patterns of Child Rearing study, 118 (58 females, 60 males) were reinterviewed and retested in 1978. Forty of these subjects were from the original working-class sample, and 78 from the middle-class sample. At the time of their parents' participation in the original study of child rearing, the subjects were 5 years of age. All subjects were thus 30- to 31-years old at the time of the present study, and all were living in the New England area.

All participants were interviewed in person and responded to questions about their general life history, educational attainment, and occupational status. A variety of other background and demographic characteristics were explored, including parents' occupation, spouse's occupation, sibling configuration, religious orientation, and hobbies and interests. Respondents were also asked about the most important qualities or lessons they wished to teach their children, the problems of child rearing, the major influences on their life other than their parents, and their opinions on certain social issues (such as gay rights).

Seventy-eight of the 118 subjects also responded to a number of paper-and-pencil instruments: the Rokeach Value Survey; six Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) picture cues; Rest's Defining Issues Test; Gough's Adjective Check List; Rosenthal's Auditory Profile of Non-Verbal Sensitivity (PONS); and a questionnaire containing a compendium of questions borrowed from need for approval, locus of control, and just world tests, as well as a large number of demographic questions.

The Murray Center holds copies of interview transcripts and TAT protocols, as well as original completed paper-and-pencil instruments. Coded data from these measures are available on computer tape. Sears, Maccoby, and Levin's (1951-1952) original data from this sample as well as data from other follow-ups (e.g., Crowne, 1965, and Edwards, 1968) are held by the Murray Center.

Focus
famorg, par, values, person

Methods
DESIGN: follow-up MEASURES: int, quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-300 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 30-39 SES: upmid/mid, work
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp, raw

Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R.
Achievement Motivation, Attitudes Toward Sex Roles, Black Militancy, and Affective Attachment Among Black Female College Students, 1971, A018, (a).

The major purposes of this research were (1) to compare fear of success (FOS) imagery in stories written by black women with level of FOS imagery in stories written by white women; (2) to compare FOS incidence in stories told by black women in 1971 with that reported for a similar group in 1968; and (3) to explore the relationship of the career goals of black college women to selected background, attitudinal, and motivational factors.

The subjects were 323 black and 81 white senior and sophomore women selected from five predominantly black colleges in the southeastern and middle Atlantic states. All were paid volunteers.

Tests were administered in group settings at the various campuses. White subjects and black subjects were tested separately by examiners of their own race. Four verbal projective cues were administered to elicit FOS imagery. An additional questionnaire was administered to assess basic demographics, dimensions of career choice, and attitudes towards achievement in women. Also included in some questionnaires were an attachment scale measuring strength of current relationships, and a militancy scale assessing attitudes towards various aspects of militancy among blacks.

All raw and some computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
work, famorg, polit, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: bl, wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Michelson, W.
Working Mothers and Stress, 1980, A638, (a).

This research was designed to assess, from the level of the individual family, the daily conditions and experiences of employed and single mothers. The data were also collected to assess the implications of these findings for children and for policies and practices relating to employment, families, and women.

The sample consisted of 544 families in metropolitan Toronto. The sample was stratified to include adequate numbers of single mothers, age representation of children, and use of various child-care arrangements.

The main instrument of the survey was a time budget to be completed by each member of the family above age 10. (The mother filled one out for children under 10.) The time budget required the respondents to list in detail what they did on the day in question, activity by activity. Each entry includes mention of the time, nature of the activity, location, other people present, simultaneous activities also performed, and a subjective evaluation consisting of seven-point scales describing the degree of voluntariness and of stress entailed by the activity. The subjects also filled out a mental health and happiness scale. The interviewer observed the interactions in the family while the budgets were being completed. After the completion of the time budgets, the mother was administered a structured interview covering factual information about child-care arrangements and employment, and subjective questions covering time pressures, dilemmas of working mothers, sources of pressures, suggested solutions, and family responsibilities.

Computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
work, famorg, par, social, person

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix, 0-5, 6-12, 13-18 SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H.
American National Election Study Series, 1948-1987, A085, (a).

The purpose of these national surveys is to examine the political attitudes and voting patterns of a cross-section of American citizens. The studies are based on multistage, representative cross-sectional samples of citizens of voting age living in private households. Each study contains information from interviews conducted with 1,000 to 2,000 respondents from across the country.

Interviewing was conducted after the presidential election of 1948, before and after presidential elections from 1952-1980, and after congressional elections of 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978, and 1982. In 1980, data were collected at six time periods in addition to the traditional pre and postpresidential election surveys. Interviews ranged from one to three hours in length. Many questions are replicated across studies, and each has questions not asked in the others.

Major substantive areas covered in all surveys include party identification; political activism; political socialization; evaluations of candidates, elections, and political parties; political attitudes; political efficacy; voting behavior; and demographic information.

The Murray Center has the codebook for the 1976 pre- and postwave presidential election study.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus

polit

Methods

DESIGN: survey, longit, x-sect, replic MEASURES: int
TIME: 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J.
Nineteen hundred seventy-two (1972) Convention Delegate Study: Women in Politics, 1972, A252, (a).

These data were collected in order to study the changing role of women in politics in the context of a national presidential nominating convention. This study focuses on women in politics as well as the politics of national conventions.

Two approaches were used to obtain information on a wide variety of topics. A questionnaire was mailed to all 1972 national convention delegates prior to their party's convention. The overall response rate was 58%. The second instrument was a personal interview of a probability sample of delegates from both parties administered after the party conventions. A total of 1,336 respondents were interviewed. A check of demographic indicators, measures of candidate preference and political orientation showed few differences between the mailed questionnaires sample and the interview sample.

The mailed questionnaire consisted entirely of precoded items focusing on the political life histories of the delegates; their political ambitions; and attitudes towards candidates, issues, and groups in society and at the convention. There were also questions on personal background, including marriage, education, parents, religion, employment, and geographic location. The personal interview built on the preconvention instrument and examined issues germane to the actual convention setting and issues underlying women's political activity.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

No follow-up is possible.

Focus
polit, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp

Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E.
Interaction in Families: An Experimental Study of Family Processes and Schizophrenia, 1965, A622, (a).

This study was designed to explore whether there are distinctive patterns of interaction in families of schizophrenic patients. An experimental procedure was used to generate discussions among family members; code-category systems were developed to systematically code these samples of interaction; and the resultant scores were intensively analyzed.

The basic data for the study are transcripts of three-person, revealed-difference discussions among father, mother, and one child. Included in the sample were families with schizophrenic children with either good or poor premorbid social adjustment, and families with normal children. Each family also had a second child of the same sex and approximate age as the first who also participated in the study. Subjects were white, age 16 or over, and living with married natural parents.

Each family participated in two experimental sessions approximately a week apart: the parents participated first with one child and later with the other. In each session the three members privately completed a 38-item Revealed Differences Questionnaire and then nine items on which there was disagreement were discussed. Parents also completed a background questionnaire.

Forty-nine families participated in the study, 39 having two sessions and 10 having only one session. There were 39 sessions with male patient families, 20 with male normal control families, 16 with female patient families, and 13 with female normal control families.

The Murray Center has copies of all audio tapes, typed transcripts of the interaction sessions, and copies of the background questionnaires.

Focus
par, famdyn, person, interper, ment

Methods
DESIGN: lab exper MEASURES: quest, beh obs
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, 18-22, mix SES: unk2
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Morse, C.
Radcliffe Class of 1962, Ten Years After College Graduation, 1972, A567, (a).

These data were collected in 1972 in order to explore how the lives of a group of women who had graduated from college 10 years earlier had changed.

The questionnaire was sent to the 312 women who had graduated from Radcliffe College in 1962. Completed questionnaires were received from 131 subjects.

The extensive 27-page questionnaire included both open-ended and precoded questions on education, family background, present family life and satisfactions, employment and career aspirations, and daily activities. In addition, measures were included to assess physical well being, attitudes toward sex roles, perception of self, and description of life 10 years from now. One Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) projective cue was also administered.

The Murray Center has all the completed questionnaires.

Focus
work, famorg, par, educ, person

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 30-39 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	raw

Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library
Coping and Adaptation in Older Black Women, 1980, A616, (a).

The goal of this study was to describe the coping styles used by a sample of well-educated, achieving, aging black women and a comparison group of white women to investigate the degree to which they exhibited successful psychological adaptation to aging.

The sources of data for the project were 60 oral history transcripts collected for the Black Women Oral History Project (BWOH) conducted by the Schlesinger Library of Radcliffe College on the History of Women in America. The sample consisted of educated black women, aged 60 or older, selected for their extraordinary achievements and contributions. The data from these women and from a comparison sample of oral histories from 31 educated successful white women were coded for five classes of variables in a manner that allowed for comparison.

The indices of coping and adaptation include reported coping style in handling difficult incidents, overall level of adaptation, and level of adaptation to widowhood and retirement. The data set assesses demographic and background variables, early adult life experience variables, later adult life experience variables, personality variables, and current life situation variables.

The Murray Center has raw data in the form of data summary sheets and written telephone interview data where information in the oral history transcripts was incomplete. There are also photocopied pages of critical incidents and life situations from the oral history transcripts. The Murray Center has interview schedules and computer-accessible data. The oral history transcripts for both samples are available at the Schlesinger Library.

Focus
work, famorg, social, person, interper, life

Methods
DESIGN: case MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 60-69, 70+ SES: upmid/mid
RACE: bl, wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Murray, H. A.
Multiform Assessments of Personality Development Among Gifted College Men, 1941-1965, A519, (a).

Data for this study were collected using a multiform assessment method at the Harvard Psychological Clinic by a team of research investigators led by Henry Murray. The purpose of this research was to further understand the personality by combining the use of standardized tests and projective measures with intensive study of social interaction, responses to stress, and memory.

Five groups of about 20 men each fom the Harvard College classes of 1942, 1952, 1955, 1959, and 1962 were studied. Subjects participated in intensive testing beginning as sophomores and continuing through their senior years. Each subject committed about 200 hours to the project over the course of three years.

The Murray Center now holds complete dossiers on all five groups of men who participated in this intensive, longitudinal research project. Life history data include lengthy, detailed autobiographies, statements of philosophical beliefs and values, college transcripts, personal interviews, letters, and other personal artifacts. A variety of ratings including behavioral variables, psychological types, values, special abilities, and other personality tests and inventories are available for each subject. Rorschach tests, drawings, and responses to a number of Thematic Apperception Tests (TATs) are among the projective data in this study. Each subject also participated in dyadic interaction sessions, from which observations, recalls, reactions, and perceptions were recorded. These extensive interaction data are available as well. Analyses of each case by Henry Murray and his colleagues accompany raw data.

Focus
values, person, interper, life

Methods
DESIGN: longit, case MEASURES: int, psych test, quest, beh obs, other
TIME: 40s, 50s, 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	raw

National Center for Education Statistics.
High School and Beyond, 1980-1986, A654, (a).

This survey was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center for the National Center for Education Statistics as part of a major longitudinal, multicohort study of American youth. "High School and Beyond" (HSB) follows the progress of young people during high school and the critical period of transition to postsecondary education, work, and family formation.

Base year data were collected in the spring of 1980 from over 30,000 sophomores and 28,000 seniors, from 1,122 schools, randomly chosen from all public and private schools in the United States. First follow-up data were collected in spring 1982 and included 29,737 of the 1980 sophomores and 11,995 of the 1980 seniors. The second follow-up data files, collected in 1984, include 14,825 of the 1980 sophomores and 11,995 of the 1980 seniors. A third follow-up was conducted in 1986 and includes 14,825 of the 1980 sophomores (91% of whom participated in 1986) and 11,995 of the 1980 seniors (92% of whom participated in 1986).

Data were obtained by means of questionnaires and tests. The questionnaires included information about background, school activities, out-of-school activities, attitudes, and postgraduate plans and aspirations. Test scores for vocabulary, reading, math, science, writing, and civics are available. Information about exposure to and use of a language other than English was obtained. Finally, information about the characteristics of the schools was obtained from the principals or school staff.

NCES plans to conduct follow-ups every two years. These data will be made publicly available as they are collected. HSB is part of a larger program of longitudinal surveys of American youth initiated by NCES. The National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972, also available through the Murray Center, is the first study of that program.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
work, famorg, educ

Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit, x-sect MEASURES: quest, psych test, other
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: YES GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, 18-22, 23-29 SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

National Center for Education Statistics.
National Longitudinal Study, 1972-1979, A650, (a).

This longitudinal study was designed to provide data that would allow comparisons of student educational and vocational experiences with later outcomes. The NLS reflects the guidance, interest, and data needs of educational researchers and administrators and of a number of U.S. Office of Education agencies.

The sample design called for a deeply stratified national probability sample of 1,200 schools with 18 seniors per school, school size permitting. A total of 19,001 students from 1,061 high schools provided 1972 base year data on up to three data collection forms: a Test Battery, a School Record Information Form, and a Student Questionnaire. The Student Questionnaire was completed by 16,683 seniors.

The first follow-up survey was conducted from October 1973 to April 1974. At that time, 4,450 1972 high school seniors from 257 additional schools were added to the sample. Follow-up forms were mailed to 22,654 students and responses were obtained from 21,350 students by mail, telephone interview, or personal interview. The second follow-up was conducted from October 1974 to April 1975, with 22,364 forms mailed and 20,872 returned. The third follow-up survey was conducted during the 1976-1977 year. Of the 21,807 forms mailed to sample members, 20,092 were returned. The fourth follow-up was conducted from October 1979 to May 1980 with fourth follow-up questionnaires sent to 20,862 sample members and obtained from 18,630. At the conclusion of fourth follow-up activities, a total of 12,980 individuals had provided information on all questionnaires (base year and all four follow-up studies), representing 78% of the base year respondents.

The 1972 Student Questionnaire included the following sections: high school experiences, attitudes and opinions, future plans, and family background information. Subsequent follow-ups requested information about work, education and/or training, and some retrospective summaries.

Computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
work, famorg, educ

Methods
DESIGN: longit, survey   MEASURES: quest, psych test, other
TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18   SES: mix
RACE: mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp

National Opinion Research Center.
General Social Surveys, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, A086, (a).

This is a series of studies conducted yearly from 1972 to 1978. A national sample of approximately 1,500 men and women was drawn each year. Basic demographic data were collected. In addition, specific issues such as changes in behavior related to the respondent's life cycle, social control, morale, social mobility, quality of work, life satisfaction, and attitudes about women's roles were explored in some years. In 1976, one of the major objectives was the replication of questions that had appeared in previous national surveys between 1945 and 1975.

The individuals interviewed were a representative cross-section of the total population of the United States, 18 years of age or older, living in noninstitutional arrangements. This study used a multistage, modified probability with quotas at the block level and a full probability model with predesignated respondents.

Aside from standard personal data items, the 1976 survey covered such areas of interest as the family, socioeconomic status, social mobility, social control, race relations, and morale. Background information including ethnic and religious backgrounds, level of parental education, and parental employment history was obtained. About two-thirds of the questionnaire probed for attitudes and opinions on such issues as abortion, social control, death penalty, gun control, violence, marijuana, court decisions, and racial interaction.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
work, famorg, par, polit, values, person

Methods
DESIGN: survey, replic MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

ewberger, C.
Parental Conceptions of Children and Child Rearing, 1975-1981, A613, (a).

This research was undertaken to construct a set of developmental levels rom logical analysis and empirical interview data which represent a conceptual lueprint for parental functioning. The data were collected to investigate the rganization and development of parents' awareness of their children as people, he parent-child relationship, and the parental role.

In the mid-1970s, 56 parents from a broad cross-section of social and amily backgrounds were interviewed. An age-stratified sample of 16 children as also given the interview. A subsample of eight parents with a recent istory of having abused or severely neglected a child was matched with a omparison group on ethnic issues, socioeconomic status, and age of oldest hild. The subjects for the parent sample came from three sources: the rthopedic Outpatient Clinic at Children's Hospital Medical Center (CHMC), the amily Development Clinic at CHMC, and a suburban middle-class community.

The primary instrument for data collection was a semistructured reflective nterview which used both direct personal questions and hypothetical dilemmas to robe reasoning about parental issues. In the personal section of the nterview, parents were asked directly about their children as people, isciplinary practices, influences on developmental outcome, goals and xpectations for their children, how they have learned to be parents, and how omeone knows if he or she is a good parent. The second part of the interview onsisted of hypothetical parent-child conflict situations. These dilemmas ealt with issues of authority, trust and communication, conflict, and the ature of the child's subjective experiences. Semistructured questions explored he parent's reasoning about the issues raised by the dilemmas. The children ere given the same interview with the questions beginning "If you were a arent..." Six years later, 13 of the children were reinterviewed to see if the our qualitatively different reasoning levels about parenting represented a evelopmental hierarchy, independent of verbal IQ.

The Murray Center has transcribed interview materials for all the subjects ccompanied by score sheets and background sheets. IQ scores are available for he children as well.

ocus
par, famdyn, values

ethods
DESIGN: longit, x-sect, fld study MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, mix SES: mix, student
RACE: wh, bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C.
Harvard Medical School Alumni, 1978, A628, (a).

This study, begun in March, 1978, was designed to explore the career patterns of women graduates from Harvard Medical School, and to determine to what extent these patterns differ from those of the school's male graduates. The first group of subjects were graduates from 1967-1977. The sample was chosen by selecting the name of each woman and the adjacent man's name from alphabetical alumni lists.

A two-page questionnaire (Questionnaire I) was mailed to the subjects. It included items on basic demographic data, medical training and career paths, career and family issues such as child care, and information on career and life style counseling. Most of the questions were short answer type. Some had forced-choice answers (e.g., questions about location and anticipated style of practice).

The research was expanded to include a sample of alumni from the classes of 1949-1966 in addition to soliciting more data from the 1967-1977 subjects. The second questionnaire (Questionnaire II) sent to the 1967-1977 subjects was three pages long and added questions on background and parents' occupational history, changes in career plans, and division of labor and child care. There were also some open-ended questions on differences between same and opposite sex career paths, career aspirations, reasons for changes in career plans and/or disruptions, illness, and income.

Subjects from the classes of 1949-1966 were sent a four-page questionnaire (Questionnaire III) that covered the information in the other two questionnaires, so that the completed data from the two sets of alumni would be comparable.

The Murray Center has completed raw data from almost 500 subjects.

Focus
work, par, educ

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

tman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C.
Harvard Medical School House Officers, 1979, A538, (a).

These data were collected to examine the changing patterns of career rections for men and women entering medicine. The subjects were a group of use officers in the Harvard Medical School teaching hospitals who were at the cond postgraduate year level (i.e., one year postinternship or its uivalent).

Subjects were sent the preliminary questionnaire along with a cover letter d informed consent form in early spring, 1979. There were 117 subjects who reed to participate and who completed a packet of tests. Questionnaire data cluded the following information: family and educational background, current rk situation, medical training and career paths, division of labor and child re, sex role differences in career paths, work and family conflicts, and come. Also included were the Recent Life Changes Questionnaire, the Habits of rvous Tension, the Personal Attributes Scale, the Multiple Affect Adjective eck List, and five verbal projective Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) cues.

The Murray Center has acquired all the raw and computer-accessible data for is study.

cus
work, par, educ, person, gender

thods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

scellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C.
Tufts University School of Medicine Alumni, 1980, A629, (a).

These data were collected in 1980 to provide a comparison set of data to the materials collected from the Study of Harvard Medical School Alumni (Notman & Nadelson, 1978). The purpose was to examine specialty choice, experiences in medical education, and patterns of life decisions.

Men and women who had graduated between 1949 and 1979 from Tufts New England Medical Center were sent the questionnaire by mail along with an informed consent form. The sample was chosen by selecting the name of each woman and the adjacent man's name from alphabetical alumni lists.

The five-page questionnaire included the following: some basic demographic questions, educational history, medical training history, professional duties, career changes and career aspirations, marital status and information about spouse, child care and division of labor between family responsibilities and work, and income. There were also some open-ended questions assessing reasons for career shifts, work other than medicine, balancing career and family, and advice received during medical school.

The Murray Center has raw questionnaire data from 241 men and women. Computer-accessible data may be available in the future.

Focus
work, par, educ

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Paige, K. E.
Study of Life Experiences in Married Couples, 1974, A029, (a).

This survey attempts to characterize the overall psychological and economic profile of married life.

A total of 61 couples from a middle-class community within the Oakland, California, metropolitan area were interviewed in the summer of 1974. This group was selected to constitute a representative sample of the population of white couples of that region between 30-44 years of age, married at least five years, and in which both partners have attained at least one year of high school. In addition, couples selected for the survey fulfilled one of the following sets of conditions -- either the couple was: (1) childless and both spouses worked at least 20 hours per week; (2) had children living at home and both spouses worked at least 20 hours per week; or (3) had children living at home, but only the husband worked full-time.

Topics covered in the extensive interview included the following: basic family and demographic information, educational history and attitudes, religious preferences and behavior, occupational history, effects of work on the marriage, the problems and advantages of child rearing, a daily chores and activities inventory, social life, and sexual behavior.

Please note that not all of the information collected in the married couples survey is available to users at this time. The data that are available are indicated by notations in the copy of the interview schedule on file at the Murray Center. A portion of the data is computer-accessible.

Focus
work, famorg, par, educ, social

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: NA
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 30-39, 40-49 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Parnes, H.
National Longitudinal Surveys, 1966-1987, A510, (a).

The National Longitudinal Surveys were begun early in 1965 to examine the labor market experience of four groups in the United States population: men 45 to 59 years of age, women 30 to 44 years of age, and young women and men 14 to 24 years old.

The two older cohort groups have been surveyed biennially and the younger cohort groups have been surveyed annually. Each of the four cohort groups is represented by a national probability sample of 5,000 individuals. The samples were drawn by the Bureau of the Census from the primary sampling units (PSU's) that had been selected for the experimental Monthly Labor Survey conducted between early 1964 and late 1966. Shrinkage of the sample has been remarkably small. The older men and young men cohorts were discontinued in 1983 and 1981, respectively.

The Murray Center has access to all computer-accessible information from all four cohorts for the years 1966-1981. Also available are 1979 data from mature women through 1984, 1980 data from young women through 1983, and 1983 data from older men.

Data were collected from a new sample of youth in 1979. The purpose of this later study was to replicate the analysis of the earlier youth cohorts and to evaluate the impact of expanded youth employment opportunities in the late 1970s. A national sample of 5,700 young women and 5,700 young men was drawn for this study. This sample includes a conscious overrepresentation of blacks, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged whites. These youth will continue to be interviewed annually and the Murray Center will have access to current data as it becomes available.

All data can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center. The codebooks and interview protocols are also available at the Murray Center. The Murray Center staff can facilitate access to these data.

Focus
work, par, famback, educ, econ

Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit MEASURES: int, quest, psych test, instit rec
TIME: 60s, 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 21-50
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18, mix SES: mix
RACE: bl, wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A.
Abortion Study, 1969-1974, 1971, A605, (a).

This study examines the psychological outcomes of therapeutic abortion during the period immediately preceding the U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidating restrictive abortion laws. The sample was drawn from women requesting abortions at a large urban hospital in the northeast. The subjects were evaluated by one of the psychiatrists before the abortion, 24 hours after the procedure, and at six weeks and six months postabortion. One hundred two women participated in the study, of whom 84 participated in all four interviews.

Background data available includes demographic information, marital history, data on the parents and spouse, and emotional and medical history. Extensive clinical interviews were conducted at each of the four sessions. These covered the following topics: history of contraception, conception, and pregnancy; reasons for seeking abortion; ambivalence; past medical and emotional history; sexual behavior; object relationships; dreams; doubt, guilt, anger, shame, and general mood states; predictions; diagnostic formulations; and changes in activities and life situation of the subject. Subjects also completed the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) at the first and fourth testing times, and the Profile of Mood States (POMS) and Symptoms Rating Scale (SRS) at all four testing times. Some subjects also completed the scales for femininity, socialization, and modernity from the California Personality Inventory (CPI) at the first and fourth meetings.

In 1983, the Murray Center acquired doctors' reports of initial interviews with approximately 2,300 additional patients who requested therapeutic abortions between 1969 and 1974.

Copies of all raw data are available at the Murray Center, as well as coding sheets and computer-accessible data and a codebook for the experimental sample.

Focus
person, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test, int, instit rec
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: wh, bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S.
Quality of Employment Survey, 1973, A082, (a).

The purpose of this study was to provide an overview of working conditions in the American labor force. There were 1,496 respondents for whom data were obtained through personal interviews. Persons eligible for inclusion in the sample were household members, 16 years or older, who were employed for pay for at least 20 hours per week. The basic sample design was that customarily used by the Survey Research Center to select national probability samples of dwellings.

The interview included both open-ended and precoded items designed to acquire information about the impact of work upon the worker in terms of satisfaction, physical health, and financial well being. Questions regarding job expectations and job actualities were included to examine each worker's job situation. Questions were also asked regarding desired vs. actual fringe benefits; relationship of respondent to his or her supervisor; and important aspects of the job, such as skills, training program, promotions, and future goals. Personal information, such as the respondent's perception of self, values, attitudes, and general feelings were sought.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center. A copy of the interview schedule and the codebook are available at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, person, phys

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

uinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T.
Survey of Working Conditions, 1970, A083, (a).

The purpose of this study was to provide an overview of working conditions n the American labor force. The universe sampled in this study consisted of urrently employed workers living in dwellings in the continental United States uring November and December, 1969, and January, 1970. A worker was eligible to e interviewed if he or she was 16 years old or older and was currently employed or pay at least 20 hours per week.

The structured interview schedule contained questions directed at stimating the frequency and type of labor standards problems, such as unions, iscrimination, physical working conditions, wages, and work schedules. Many acets of each worker's job situation were examined: expectations vs. realities f the job, desired vs. actual fringe benefits, relationship of respondent to is or her supervisor, difficulty of the work, and requirements for physical or ental effort. Questions were asked not only about actual job situations, but lso about areas affected by the job. Respondent's physical and mental health ere explored, as well as other background items including age, sex, race, and ducation. The interiew ended with questions concerning the respondent's verall contentment with his or her job and life in general.

This data set is made available through the Inter-university Consortium for olitical and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of arvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard overnment Data Center. A copy of the interview schedule and the codebook are vailable at the Murray Center.

ocus
work, person

ethods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Radcliffe College Class of 1947.
Life Patterns Survey, 1980, A571, (a).

This study was conducted to survey the experiences and opinions of the Radcliffe College class of 1947, following their 30th reunion. Grace Huffaker the class chairperson, and staff members at the Murray Research Center collaborated on the project. In the fall of 1979, a 10-page questionnaire was sent to the 228 class members for whom the Alumnae Office had addresses. A second mailing was sent out late in the spring. Completed instruments were received from 82, or 36%, of the subjects.

The questionnaire included some precoded and many open-ended items coverin demographic and family background information, educational history, work and volunteer experiences, activities since graduation in 10 year blocks, marriage and family life, children, attitudinal measures, and future plans and aspirations.

Raw and computer-accessible data are available at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, par, educ, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 50-59 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp, raw

Ratliff, E. S.
Follow-up Study on the Development of Achievement-Related Motives, 1979, **A555**, (a).

This study was undertaken as a follow-up of Romer's research on the development of achievement-related motives (see Romer, A030). The research was an attempt to replicate and extend Romer's original investigation of developmental aspects of motivation and performance.

The subjects were white, middle-class males and females. There were 114 subjects, 60 males and 54 females. When studied six years earlier, the majority of the subjects were in the fifth and seventh grades, and were in high school at the time of the follow-up. A fair representation of subjects originally in the 8th and 9th grades was obtained, but very few of the 11th graders.

The same psychological measures used by Romer were readministered by means of a mailed set of instruments. The measures were five Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) projective story cues, the Broverman Sex Role Questionnaire, the Debilitating Anxiety Questionnaire, and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory. The Bem Sex Role Questionnaire was administered and subjects were asked to respond to questions regarding their educational, occupational, social and family experiences and attitudes.

Subjects were contacted many times but the response rate remained low until personal interviews were conducted. Romer's study could not be fully replicated because too few subjects attended the performance sessions. By June, 1979, data collection was concluded with 114 questionnaires.

The Murray Center has acquired the following materials from this data set: typed TAT stories, copies of completed questionnaires, and computer-accessible data. Romer's original data are also held by the Murray Center and are archived separately.

Follow-up studies may be done with the permission of the researcher.

Focus
educ, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, replic, follow-up MEASURES: psych test, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18 SES: unk2
RACE: unk1 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Rice, V. G.
Course and Correlates of Personality Development in College Women, 1980, A624, (a).

The aim of this study was to compare and evaluate social learning theory and organismic developmental theory on the basis of data concerning the course and correlates of female personality development.

Subjects were 125 Radcliffe College seniors (Class of '81) who volunteered for the research by completing a 17-page mailed questionnaire. The sample represents 21% of all women in the Class of 1981.

The self-administered questionnaire included the Gough Adjective Check List; the Loevinger Sentence Completion Test; and a questionnaire which assessed family background, occupation and education of parents, evaluation of parents' personality traits and of subject's relationships with her parents, career and family plans and aspirations, parental influences on the subject, feelings about college, and description of ideal self.

Many of the items in the questionnaire were drawn from two other Murray Center data sets: Rosalind Barnett's "The Vocational Planning of College Student Women: A Psycho-Social Study," and Judith Birnbaum's "Life Patterns of Educated Women."

The Murray Center holds the completed questionnaires and machine-readable data for all subjects.

Focus
famback, educ, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: psych test, quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

chardson, N.
Developmental Constructions of Success, 1981, A633, (a).

This study uses the concept of developmental constructions of success to xamine: 1) the relationships among ego stages; 2) the social motives of ffiliation, achievement, and power; 3) fear of success; and 4) the life atterns of women.

The subjects were 109 Radcliffe alumnae randomly chosen from alumnae who ad graduated between 1955 and 1978, and who were living in the greater Boston rea. For each alumna who agreed to participate in the study, a neighbor of pproximately the same age was also invited to participate. Subjects completed he Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), the Washington University Sentence ompletion Test (SCT), and a Background Questionnaire. The TATs were scored for he needs for achievement, affiliation, and power, and for fear of success. The CT was used to measure Loevinger's levels of ego development. The Background uestionnaire was designed to study conceptions of success and other variables elated to women's life patterns. A subsample also participated in a more etailed interview about their life patterns.

The Murray Center has raw and computer-accessible data.

ocus
work, par, person, gender

ethods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: psych test, int, quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 23-29, 30-39, 40-49 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Ridley, J. C.
Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility, 1941, A058, (a).

This study investigated motivations behind fertility patterns. The aim was to ascertain the extent to which the actual number deviated from the ideal number of children couples had and to discover how socioeconomic and psychological factors influenced couples' decisions about number of children desired. The data were collected in 1941, under the direction of Dr. Clyde Kiser and the sponsorship of the Council of Social Agencies. Dr. Ridley worked on the original data collection and made the data available to the Murray Center.

The sample consisted of couples from Indianapolis in which: neither husband nor wife were Catholic or Jewish, they had been residents of a large city most of the time since marriage, they had been married in the years 1927-1929, the wife was under 30 and the husband under 40 at the time of marriage, and both had finished the eighth grade. Two thousand eighty-nine couples met the requirements for inclusion in the study, and of these 1,648 were visited by interviewers. Eight hundred sixty fertile couples gave detailed complete information on all instruments during three interview sessions. These data were weighted, because the percentage distribution by parity (number of children born) of the total 860 couples differed markedly from that of the 2,589 comprising the universe of eligible couples.

Data were acquired by trained interviewers during three meetings with couples. The first interview contained questions designed to enlist the wife's interest and cooperation, to secure simple demographic information. Another instrument (separate for both husbands and wives) examined attitudes about costs and values of having children, religion, marriage, and other interests. The second interview session elicited information about family, employment, and education. The final interview with wives dealt primarily with contraception and history of pregnancy(ies). Interviewers also filled out rating scales of their impressions of the couples on various dimensions.

The Murray Research Center holds the following materials from this data set: (1) computer-accessible data of 1,444 weighted couples; (2) a two-volume detailed codebook; (3) an instruction booklet for interviewers.

Focus

work, famorg, par, person, sexual

Methods

DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 40s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: unk2
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

isman, B.
Parenting Survey: A Comparison of Single Mothers, Single Fathers, Dual-Worker Couples, and Traditional Couples, 1983, A766, (a).

The question addressed in this study is the degree to which gender-specific ehavior is a result of socialization versus current role demands and ituational opportunities.

Comparison groups of 55 single mothers, 55 traditional couples in which the usband is the breadwinner and the wife is not employed outside the home, and 55 ual paycheck couples were used in order to examine the extent to which single athers become similar to or remain different from mothers. The question ddressed was whether men will develop traditionally female parenting styles ppropriate to situational exigencies. In order to standardize the responses, he questionnaire asked respondents about the relationship with their youngest hild. A criterion for selecting the sample families was that the youngest hild be under 14 and living at home.

Data were collected by means of an anonymous questionnaire. The uestionnaire included sections on the parent's personal priorities, sex role identification, personality traits, assessment of the parent-child relationship, and items regarding domestic responsibilities and child care.

The Murray Center holds computer-accessible data for the single and married parents surveyed. Data are available for 73 single mothers, 141 single fathers, and 110 married couples.

ocus
work, par, gender

ethods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test, other
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid, work
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc.
Family Life and Sexual Learning, 1977, A521, (a).

This study was undertaken to explore the role of parents in the sexual learning of children and to influence the design and development of new policies and programs regarding the teaching of sexuality in the greater Cleveland area.

A cross-sectional survey of parents of 3-to-11 year-old children was performed using a stratified, unequal probability sample representing a range of backgrounds and social classes. Interviews were conducted with 1,482 parents from 900 households. Both parents were interviewed in 582 households; in 178 dual-parent households only one parent was interviewed; and 140 single parents were interviewed and counted as households. Interviews with seven groups of parents were also conducted and videotaped.

Data were collected in a personal interview lasting an average of 70 minutes. A self-administered questionnaire was also given. The instruments used a variety of item types: open-ended, forced-choice, and fill-in questions; rating scales; and scenarios. Topics included sexual issues, relationships, and values; attitudes toward sexuality; communications; parents' and family demographics; and information on resources for sexual learning and communication.

The Murray Center has computer-accessible data. No raw data are available, nor are the videotapes of the group interviews.

Focus
par, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

mer, N.
Fear of Success in School-Age Males and Females, 1973, A030, (a).

This research attempted to replicate the behavioral and nonbehavioral
spects of Horner's fear of success work, using preadolescent males and females
s subjects. It aimed to determine at what point in chronological development
otive-to-avoid-success imagery in projective stories was related to performance
ecrements in competitive situations, and to investigate sex-related differences
n this relationship and in types of imagery expressed.

Subjects were 386 white, middle-class students (196 males and 190 females)
n the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th grades in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Subjects
ere volunteers from classes of those teachers who were interested in
articipating in the study.

The data were collected in conjunction with Carol Smokler between November,
972, and February, 1973. Five verbal projective story cues (Thematic
pperception Test, TAT, cues adapted from Horner, 1968) were given to students
n their classrooms. They also performed a series of scrambled word tasks under
ive different experimental conditions: nonexplicit competitive group,
ompetitive group, same sex competitive, opposite sex competitive, and
oncomptetitive alone. Subjects were given a modified version of the Broverman
t al. (1972) Sex Role Questionnaire; and a 20-minute structured interview
egarding future plans (i.e., college, marriage, career, etc.), parental
xpectations, siblings, friends, best things about the self, and females'
ttitudes toward women's liberation.

Typed TATs, raw data, and coding sheets are available. Some of the raw
ata have been subsequently coded by Abigail Stewart and other Murray Center
taff members as part of a project funded by the Grant Foundation and are
vailable in computer-accessible format as well. Ratliff's (1979) follow-up of
his sample is housed at the Murray Center (see Ratliff, A555).

ocus
person, gender

ethods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: psych test, int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: raw, comp

Roper Organization
Virginia Slims 1974 American Women's Opinion Poll, 1974, A684, (a).

The purpose of this 1974 study was to examine perceptions of the social, political, and economic positions of women in American society. This survey is one of several similar national studies on women's political and economic participation, all of which were commissioned by the Virginia Slims Foundation. The Murray Center has access to the comparable data sets (see Harris, 1972; Roper, 1980).

For this study, national samples of 2,922 women and 958 men were interviewed. The samples were representative of the male and female populations of the continental United States, age 18 and over. Quotas for sex and age as well as for employed women were imposed to ensure proper representation of each group in the sample.

Attitudes toward the changing status of women in society, sex discrimination, the women's movement, women in politics, and other major political issues were investigated. Data were gathered on the respondent's political involvement, organizational memberships, family income, and a variety of other demographic variables.

This data set is made available through the Roper Center and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
polit, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Roper Organization
    Virginia Slims 1980 American Women's Opinion Poll, 1980, A683, (a).

The purpose of this 1980 study was to examine perceptions of the social, economic, and political position of women in American society. This survey is one of several similar national studies on women's political and economic participation, all of which were commissioned by the Virginia Slims Foundation. The Murray Center has access to these comparable data sets (see Harris, 1972; Roper, 1974).

For this study, national samples of 2,960 women and 984 men were interviewed. The samples were representative of the male and female populations of the United States, age 18 and over. Quotas for sex and age as well as for employed women were imposed to ensure the proper representation of each group in the sample.

Attitudes toward the changing status of women in society, sex discrimination, the women's movement, women in politics, and other major political issues were investigated. Data were gathered on the respondent's political involvement, organizational memberships, family income, and a variety of other demographic variables.

This data set is made available through the Roper Center and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
    polit, gender

Methods
    DESIGN: survey   MEASURES: int
    TIME: 80s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
    SIZE: 1000+   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
    AGE: mix   SES: mix
    RACE: mix   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
    Follow-up possible?   no
    Follow-ups conducted?   no
    Type of data: comp

Roper Organization
Virginia Slims 1985 American Women's Opinion Poll, 1985, A876, (a).

The purpose of this 1985 study was to examine perceptions of the social, economic, and political position of women in American society. This survey is one of several similar national studies on women's political and economic participation, all of which were commissioned by the Virginia Slims Foundation. The Murray Center has access to these comparable data sets (see Harris, 1972; Roper, 1974; Roper 1980).

For this study, national samples of 3000 women and 1000 men were interviewed. The samples were representative of the female and male populations of the United States, age 18 and over. Quotas for sex and age as well as for employed women were imposed to ensure the proper representation of each group in the sample.

Attitudes toward the changing status of women in society, sex discrimination, the women's movement, women in politics, and other major political issues were investigated. Data were gathered on the respondents' political environment, organizational memberships, family income, and a variety of other demographic variables.

This data set is made available through the Roper Center and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
polit, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey
MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s
LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+
HUMAN: yes
GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix
SES: mix
RACE: mix
NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp

osen, E. I.
Unemployed Blue Collar Women, 1980, A645, (a).

The purpose of this 1980 study was to explore the work and family lives of female blue collar workers. Particular emphasis was placed on examining the effects of involuntary job loss for these women and their families.

Participants in the study were 414 female, mostly unionized workers of all ages from eastern New England. Two hundred seventy-three had been laid-off within the past six months, 141 were continuously employed. The women were employed as production workers in three industries that have traditionally employed large numbers of unskilled and semiskilled female workers: (1) the garment industry; (2) the electrical-goods industry; and (3) the food-processing industry. Many of the participants were immigrants or of Portuguese, Hispanic, Chinese, or Indo-Chinese background. Less than 10% of the sample had education beyond high school.

Subjects participated in interviews soliciting information on the following: demographic background, job history, work satisfaction, wages and benefits, child care, experience of job loss, reemployment outcomes, union attitudes, social networks, marital satisfaction, household tasks, and use of unemployment compensation and social services. Subjects also completed a physical health and emotions survey and a series of scales rating total family income, importance of job qualities, and cutbacks in expenses as a consequence of unemployment. In addition, approximately 40 of the subjects also took part in an intensive, open-ended interview that solicited information about their work and family lives, problems, anxieties, and motivations.

The Murray Center currently has computer-accessible data and raw data for all 414 structured interviews and surveys, and accompanying codebooks. Interviewer comment sheets are available for most subjects. Portuguese interviews have been translated into English. Typed transcripts are also available for the 37 intensive interviews and the pilot group interviews.

Focus
work, famorg, par, social

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: work
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Ross, M. C.
Self-Esteem in Girls Attending Single-Sex vs. Coeducational Private High Schools, 1975, A524, (a).

These data were collected in order to examine self-esteem in 11th grade high school girls attending single-sex vs. coeducational private schools in a large northeastern city.

A total of 50 subjects were tested: 32 in the single-sex school and 18 in the coeducational school. The subjects were 16 or 17 years old and of mostly upper-middle socioeconomic level. Data were collected by the researcher, who administered the instruments in an 11th grade classroom in the fall of 1975.

The package of instruments used consisted of four verbal Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) cues; the "Who am I?" test, which elicits 10 different open-ended responses to that question; "The Way I Am" and "The Way I Would Like to Be" scales, which are modified Q-sort descriptions of self and ideal self; and finally, a one-page general information questionnaire consisting of short answer questions about age, family, education, and extracurricular activities.

The Murray Center has all the raw data and some of the researcher's notes.

Focus
person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: psych test, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 13-18 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Salkind, E.
Sexual Harassment Among Peers, 1982, A866, (a)

This study attempts to define sexual harassment among peers in the university setting and to evaluate the nature and scope of the problem among undergraduates at M.I.T. It also touches upon the topic of sexual harassment involving persons in authority positions.

Questionnaires were completed by 180 female undergraduates and by 152 male undergraduates randomly selected to participate in the study. The survey was conducted anonymously to facilitate the most honest and detailed responses.

The questionnaire addresses attitudes toward sexual behavior including sexual harassment; experiences with unwanted sexual attention at M.I.T. and reactions to this attention; definitions of sexual harassment; experiences with sexual harassment in the academic arena of M.I.T.; specific instances of peer sexual harassment; personal and formal actions taken against the harasser and their results; the effectiveness of potential personal and institutional actions; and policies of M.I.T. with regard to sexual harassment. Both precoded and open-ended questions were included.

The Murray Center holds the original questionnaires of the 332 respondents, a computer tape of all coded responses, and an accompanying codebook.

Focus
educ, social, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: survey　MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s　LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500　HUMAN: yes　GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22　SES: student
RACE: mix　NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Salt, P.
Stress and Illness Among Managers, 1981, A584, (a).

The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships between experienced stress and reported illness in male and female managers. The researcher investigated: 1) the possible sex differences in stress, illness, and the stress-illness relationship; and 2) the influence of demographic factors, behavior types, and coping styles on the relationship.

The sample comprised 40 women and 50 men who were graduates of the Boston University Masters of Business Administration program. The subjects were from the middle class, with an age range from 27 to 51. The majority of the sample was married. The men had more children than the women, and most were married to nonworking wives. All of the married women were members of dual-career couples.

The subjects completed mailed questionnaires that included the following measures: a Life Patterns Questionnaire (demographic information, work and life satisfaction, career aspirations and commitment, and spouse support); the Recent Life Changes Questionnaire; the Job-related Tensions Index; a Health and Habits Survey; a Coping Strategies Scale; and the Vickers Rating Scale (type A/B personality pattern).

The Murray Center has acquired the raw questionnaires and computer-accessible data.

Focus
work, famorg, person, phys

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Schroedel, J. R.
Women in the Trades, 1981-1985, A795, (a).

This study was designed to explore the experiences of women employed in nontraditional blue collar jobs and to identify some common concerns of these women. Twenty-five women employed in the trades in Washington state were participants in this study. The women worked in various industries including aerospace, shipbuilding, maritime, and forestry. No two women were in the same trade.

The sample included white, black, Asian, Chicana, and native American women. They ranged in age from 24 to 69 years old. They varied according to marital status, parental status, and sexual preference. Subjects were selected through word-of-mouth contact.

During one 125-item, open-ended interview, the researcher examined issues central to the lives of women in nontraditional work. Issues investigated included the women's backgrounds and reasons for entering a trade; their experiences on the job and reaction to their minority status; sex discrimination; occupational health and safety; union involvement; and the ways that nontraditional work affected their family and their self-perceptions.

The Murray Center has acquired all the typed interview transcripts.

Focus
work, social, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: work
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Sears, R. R.
Identification and Child Rearing, 1958, A578, (a).

This research was undertaken to explore the process of identification in young children as it relates to the development of sex role stereotyping, adult role formation, self-control, self-recrimination, prosocial forms of aggression, guilt feelings, and other expressions of conscience. The study tested the intercorrelations among various behaviors seen as reflecting identification, and looked at child-rearing antecedents of these behaviors as well.

The sample consisted of 40 nursery school children, 21 boys and 19 girls, and their parents. The children's mean age was 4 3/4 years old and the parents ranged in age from 22 to 45 years.

Parental data were collected by taped interviews. Mothers and fathers were interviewed separately using similar forms. Variables assessed included caretaking activities; methods of handling early feeding, toilet training, disobedience, sexual activity, dependency, and aggression; attitudes and feelings about the child's independence, achievement, moral behavior, self-control, responsibility, and adult-typed and sex-role-stereotyped behavior; and family atmosphere and parents' attitudes toward themselves and each other. Paper-and-pencil instruments consisted of a demographic data sheet, mother attitude scales, a child behavior-maturity scale answered by mothers, and a Winterbottom scale measuring the mother's pressure on her child to develop independence. Observational measures were two half-hour observations of mother-child interaction, and time-sampled behavioral observations of the child's activities while at school. The extensive child assessment included a variety of scales, experimental situation, and projective play techniques which tapped preference for sex-typed activities and roles, tendency to assume an adult role, resistance to temptation, guilt responses, and manipulative fantasy behavior.

The Murray Center holds all computer-accessible data from parent and child measures. Typed transcripts of the mother and father interviews are also available.

Focus
famorg, par, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 50s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 0-5, mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H.
Patterns of Child Rearing, 1952-1958, A235. (a).

This study was undertaken in order to study child-rearing practices and values: how parents raise their children, the effects of different practices on the children, and the causes of parental choice of one method over another. In 1951-1952, interviews were conducted wih 379 suburban mothers who had at least one child in kindergarten. Subject selection was also based on several other criteria aimed at both reducing the number of potentially confounding variables and ensuring some controlled variation on dimensions of interest (e.g., social class and religious background). In 1958, when the children were approximately 12 years old, the children were recontacted. Of the 379 children in the original sample, 160 participated in the follow-up, along with 377 other sixth graders who had not been in the original study.

In 1951, each woman was interviewed in her home by a trained interviewer using a standarized schedule. The interview included questions concerning background and demographic characteristics; feeding; toilet training; use of rewards and punishments in teaching (e.g., table manners); sex and modesty training; neatness; assignment of chores; achievement expectations in school; the child's expression of aggression and the parents' reaction; the parents' sharing of child-care tasks, decisions about child training, leisure time activities, and financial matters; the respondent's reactions to the timing of the child; the influence of becoming a mother on work and outside interests; and the differences that the respondent perceived between her current child-rearing practices and her own experiences as a child. The second wave included scales of masculinity-femininity, self-concept, nurturance, adult vs. child role choice, aggressive attitude, a story completion measure of guilt, and a realistic test situation for the measure of resistance to guilt.

The Murray Center holds copies of transcribed interviews and computer-accessible data for the 1951-1952 study and computer data for the 1958 follow-up. The Murray Center also has data from follow-up studies of this sample conducted by Edwards (1968), McClelland (1978), and Crowne (1965).

Focus
famorg, par, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: int
TIME: 50s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 0-5, 6-12, mix SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp, raw

Selman, R.
Growth of Scientific Understanding, 1979, A590, (a).

This data set consists of three studies designed to explore the substance and method of cognitive learning about scientfic facts and theories within a cognitive developmental framework.

Study I was designed to assess children's understanding of four science concepts (electromagnetism, gravity/falling objects, chemical bonding, and biology) at different points along the age/experience continuum. The child was asked to predict the results of an experiment and explain the reasons for his/her prediction. After the experiment was conducted, the child was asked to describe and explain the results. The subjects, five boys and five girls, were selected by their teachers from the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth grades, representing a range from average to bright in science-related activities.

Study II aimed to assess the consistency of levels of scientific understanding and the relationship between developing science concepts and logical reasoning skills. In addition to the electromagnetism and gravity interviews, children were given a measure of class inclusion (Inhelder & Piaget, 1969) and a measure of substance and weight conservation (Inhelder & Piaget, 1958). Subjects were 15 preschoolers, 30 kindergartners and 60 first graders.

Study III examined developmental patterns in how children progress in science understanding. Subjects received a battery of pretests and posttests including concrete operational tasks, a formal operational task, and two science problem interviews. Three groups of 10 students in the first, third, and fifth grades took part in an experimental 12-session extracurricular science enrichment program. Similar control groups at each of thses grades were selected from the same volunteer subject pool. Each experimental child also received a series of debriefing interviews immediately following each laboratory session probing the child's understanding of the energy experiment presented.

The Murray Center holds transcripts of science problem interviews from Studies I and II, and transcripts of the Study III debriefing sessions. The Murray Center also has machine-readable data from the logical reasoning measures and the scored levels of development from the science problem interviews.

Focus
cog

Methods
DESIGN: x-sect, fld study MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18 SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Shapiro, E. R.
    Transition to Parenthood, 1978, A278, (a).

This study used a family development perspective to examine the stresses and gratifications of the transition to parenthood, the influence of parity, differences between the developmental experiences of mothers and fathers, and the interaction between the development of the marital relationship and the development of parenting relationships.

Twenty married couples in their 20s and early 30s were interviewed during the last month of their first or second pregnancy, and again at two months postpartum. Ten couples were first-time parents and ten were having a second child. One-half of each group were local working-class couples and one-half were university-based middle class.

On each occasion, the couple was interviewed jointly and then husband and wife were interviewed individually. Special emphasis was placed on those aspects of the transition to parenthood that the couple identified as contributing to learning about parenting or to their sense of growth in their roles as spouses. Topics covered in the semistructured open-ended interviews in late pregnancy included history of the marital relationship, allocation of household work, social networks, pregnancy experience, expectations for parenthood, and future plans. The postpartum couple interviews covered labor and delivery, reactions to the baby, arrangements for household management and infant care, feelings about being a parent, and future plans. The individual interviews explored some of these same issues in more detail.

The Murray Center has typed transcripts of all interviews.

Focus
    work, famorg, par, social, sexual

Methods
    DESIGN: fld study   MEASURES: int
    TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
    SIZE: <50   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
    AGE: 22-29, 30-39   SES: work, upmid/mid
    RACE: unk2   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
    Follow-up possible?   yes
    Follow-ups conducted?   no
    Type of data: raw

Shinn, M.
Secondary School Coeducation and the Fear of Success and Failure, 1973, A081, (a).

This study was undertaken to provide evidence confirming the test-retest reliability and construct validity of a new empirically derived scoring system for fear of success.

The first test session occurred while male and female students were attending separate coordinate secondary schools. The second test session occurred at the end of the first semester, after the merging of the two schools into a coeducational institution. A total of 39 male and 52 female 9th to 11th grade students completed both sets of instruments.

Fear of success, fear of failure, and verbal performance were assessed at each test session, and students were asked to fill out a brief questionnaire which asked, among other things, how they felt about coeducation. To measure fear of success, subjects were asked to write projective stories to three verbal cues. Fear of failure was measured by the Achievement Anxiety Test, and verbal performance was assessed by two highly correlated pencil tasks taken from Horner (The Generation Anagram and Scrambled Word Task).

Computer-accessible data and the completed instruments are available, with the exception of the Haber-Alpert Achievement Anxiety Test. Follow-up data collected by Zeitlin are also available at the Murray Center (see Zeitlin, A550).

Follow-up is possible with the collaboration of the original researcher and permission of the school.

Focus
educ, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 13-18 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp, raw

Shneidman, E.
Zilboorg-Friedman Memorial Archives, 1939-1950, A700, (a).

These data were collected for several years beginning in 1939 by members of the Committee for the Study of Suicide at the request of Mayor LaGuardia of New York. The committee undertook a comprehensive study of suicide as a social and psychological phenomenon after an unusually high number of New York City policemen had committed suicide between 1934 and 1940.

The data consist of case studies of attempted and completed suicides. The data were collected in hospitals by physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers in New York City, Denver, Boston, and Chicago. These case studies include either short summaries, brief case reports (50-100 pages), or extended case reports (200 pages), along with psychoanalytic reports including therapy notes, dreams, and other information. Included in these materials is correspondence among several of the central figures in the project relating to the psychoanalytic view of suicide in the 1930s. There are 93 full cases of New York policemen, and hundreds of complete or partial cases on female and male attempted or completed suicides.

Since the cases contain highly confidential information, special permission to use the data must be granted by the Murray Center.

Focus
person, ment

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, instit rec, other
TIME: 00-39, 40s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Shulik, R.
Faith Development, Moral Development, and Old Age, 1978, A585, (a).

This study was undertaken to explore religious development (as defined by James Fowler) in a population of older adults. In addition to examining the trends of faith development, the study assessed the relationship between faith development stage scores and scores on other structural developmental and psychodynamic measures. The research explored aspects of ethical and religious development which bear specifically on an understanding of the aging process.

Subjects were 20 women and 20 men, all but two of whom were over the age of 60. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and the nonaffiliated were represented in the sample. They were contacted by direct mail solicitation, through community organizations, and through word-of-mouth contact. The interviews were conducted over a three year period from 1975 to 1978.

All subjects were given Fowler's (1973-1975) semistructured faith development interview that included ethnic and demographic information, "landmark" events and/or influences, a discussion of values, personal philosophy and "faith" issues, and specific questions on aging and developmental changes in relation to the foregoing topics. Other instruments employed (but not administered to all subjects) were: 1) 10 Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) cards scored according to Isaac's "relatability" scale (1956); 2) the standard Rorschach procedure scored using the Klopfer (1954) system and Shulik's index of psychopathological imagery; 3) two of Kohlberg's moral dilemmas (1978); and 4) the Loevinger Sentence Completion Test of ego development (1970).

The Murray Center has acquired all the raw data from this study.

Focus
values, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 50-59, 60-69, 70+ SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Simpson, G.
Black Women Attorneys, 1978, A695, (b).

The purpose of this study was to examine the career mobility patterns of black women in different areas of the legal profession.

The subjects were 261 black women attorneys from major cities in the United States including New York City, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Houston. A range of specialities was represented.

The subjects completed a mailed, precoded questionnaire covering the following topics: work setting, specialty area, work history and rationale behind each move, career aspirations, educational history, political activism, family background, occupational influences, degree spouse supports career, and division of household labor. In-depth interviews were conducted with approximately 60 respondents. The same topics were explored in greater detail in the interviews.

The Murray Center has acquired transcripts of 12 interviews and computer-accessible data. The remaining transcripts of the interviews may be available in the future.

Focus
work, educ, social, polit, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: bl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Smith, M.
Mothers: Their Stress and Coping Strategies in Response to Nontraditional Behavior of Their Children, 1983, A664, (a).

These data were collected in 1982 and 1983 in order to identify common coping strategies utilized by mothers experiencing stress in relation to their children's actions.

In-depth personal interviews were conducted with 32 mothers who defined their children's behavior in the following areas as stressful: substance abuse, divorce, cult or commune membership, incarceration, homosexuality, interracial marriage, suicide, unwed motherhood, and abortion.

In these interviews, the participants described the actions of their children which generated the stress and their own responses to this behavior. Participants were asked to relate what coping strategies they developed and what resources they used to overcome the stress. Biographical data including employment, family, marriage, education, and class information were obtained for each mother. Loevinger Sentence Completion Tests were administered to each mother to assess ego development.

The Murray Center has acquired typed transcripts from each interview. Loevinger Sentence Completion Tests and biographical data sheets for all participants are also available.

Focus
par, famdyn, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 40-49, 50-59, 60-69 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L.
Israeli Moral Development Study, 1969-1978, A655, (a).

This longitudinal study of Israeli kibbutz adolescents was designed to evaluate the validity of Kohlberg's moral development model in a cross-cultural context and to assess cultural differences in moral reasoning. Since this study includes both female and male adolescents, it also provides a data base from which to examine the validity of Kohlberg's moral development stages for women's lives.

The study was conducted in Israel. The 92 respondents were divided into four subsamples, each of which corresponded with a kibbutz cohort. The sample includes both city and kibbutz-born youth.

Data were collected in three waves. Participants were each interviewed once, twice, or three times between 1969 and 1978. Each participant responded to a series of moral dilemmas followed by a set of probing questions. The Kohlberg Moral Judgment Dilemmas used by the researchers included the Heinz Dilemma, the Officer Brown Dilemma, and the Joe Dilemma. The researchers also administered Kuhn's Cognitive Development Test ("The Plant Problem"). Each participant completed a Basic Data Questionnaire which elicited information on the participant's family, religion, education, hobbies, and record of military service.

All interviews were conducted individually and were tape recorded and transcribed. The Murray Center has acquired all raw data from this study, including transcripts and scoring information.

Focus
cog

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: int, psych test, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 6-10
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, 18-22, 23-29 SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Spanier, G. B.
Adjustment to Separation and Divorce, 1977, A738, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine the diversity of experience following the breakup of a marriage. The social, psychological, economic, and legal aspects of marital separation were addressed.

The sample comprised 205 respondents. Fifty were separated and 155 were already divorced. Ninety-one men and 114 women participated. The subjects' ages ranged from 20 to 67 with a mean age of 33. All respondents were white. Of the divorces granted, 96% were uncontested. The participants had been separated between one and 26 months; and the average marriage lasted nine years, with a range of four months to 45 years.

A face-to-face structured interview was employed. The interview was divided into the following sections: background information about the marital interaction, relationship with spouse since separation, social network, legal matters, mental and physical health, sexual relationships, and economics. A follow-up study was conducted two years later by this researcher and Dr. Frank Furstenberg (see Furstenberg, A726).

The Murray Center has acquired computer-accessible data and coding information from this and the follow-up study (see Furstenberg, 1979).

Focus
famorg, par, famdyn, social, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, mix SES: mix
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp

Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W.
Professional Status of Male and Female Academy of Management Members: A Comparison of Perceptions, 1977, A562, (a).

The Committee on the Status of Women in the Management Profession commissioned this study in order to obtain information regarding the education, professional status, and career development of persons in, or desiring to enter, the management profession. This study investigated the professional status of 90 male and 81 female Academy of Management members.

In March of 1975, a questionnaire was mailed to all 175 females listed in the "1975-1976 Academy of Management Membership Directory." Responses were received from 81 women. In February 1976, a similar form was mailed to a random sample of 175 male members. Ninety usable questionnaires were returned.

The variables assessed in the questionnaires include: (1) perceptions about relative salary and promotion status; (2) recent job search behavior and results; (3) impact of the women's movement on respondent's professional life; (4) feelings about and perceptions of the professional environment and its opportunities for female Academy members; and (5) age and salary levels.

Coded raw data are available at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study   MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix   SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Stewart, A.
Decision Making in College Seniors, 1979, A528, (a).

This study was undertaken as part of a larger research project exploring situationally induced affective development. This particular part of the project focused on the relationship between emotional maturity and the planning styles of students. About 45 male and 45 female seniors at Boston University, selected randomly from the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Engineering, participated in this study. Also sampled were students who had shown exceptionally high promise in high school and had been awarded full scholarships at the university as "trustee scholars."

At the first testing session, subjects wrote stories to four Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) pictures, and completed a variety of measures of cognitive and affective development and decision-making strategy, as well as a demographic questionnaire. Three weeks later, all of the subjects were interviewed. The interviews focused on how and why the student chose his/her particular major and how and why the student had decided upon his/her plans for the next year. Particular emphasis was placed on the influence of early experiences, important others, experiences as college students, reasons for any changes in major or vocational plans, and future goals.

Both raw and computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
work, educ, social, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: student
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	no
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	comp, raw

Stewart, A.
Experience-Induced Affective Development in Children and Adults, 1976-1978, A529, (a).

The purpose of this short-term longitudinal study was to test a theory of experience-induced affective development which links individuals' subjective experience with their external environmental changes. It investigated the role of transitional experiences in producing substantial affective changes in both children and adults.

Data were collected from subjects who were about to experience a life change, who had very recently experienced a life change, or who had experienced a life change fairly recently and had made some adaptation to it. The original sample consisted of 62 young children (kindergarten, 1st, and 2nd grades), 341 school children (5th through 10th grades), 126 college students, 26 subjects who were engaged to be married, 60 newly married subjects, 40 expectant parents, and 41 new parents. These subjects were chosen to represent major life transitions around school, work, marriage, and parenthood. There was a high response rate in the follow-up. The two waves of data collection were conducted over three years. The new parents sample was followed up two more times by another researcher. These data are archived separately (see Chester, A640).

Subjects were administered four Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) cues, a basic facts questionnaires, interviews, and questionnaires including the Feffer Role-taking Task, the Kelly Role Repertory Grid, Who Am I?, and several personality inventories.

The Murray Center holds raw and computer-accessible data from both data collections.

Focus
par, person

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study, x-sect MEASURES: psych test, quest, int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 0-5, 6-12, 13-18, 18-22, 23-29, 30-39 SES: upmid/mid, work
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: raw, comp

Stewart, A.
Follow-Up of A New Case for the Liberal Arts, 1977, A534, (a).

These data were collected as a follow-up of the study conducted by Winter, McClelland, and Stewart in 1974 (archived separately, Winter, McClelland, & Stewart, A531).

In late 1977, a Life-Patterns Questionnaire was mailed to all members of the Class of 1975 from the Ivy College sample (69 males and 49 females). The response rate was approximately 70% for the total sample.

The Life-Patterns Questionnaire contained both open ended and precoded questions. The questionnaire elicited background information, college experiences, activities since graduation, and future aspirations. Most of the items were drawn from the original Life-Patterns Questionnaire used in Stewart' 1960-1979 study. All data have been acquired in computer-accessible form. Original responses to the open-ended questions have also been acquired.

Focus
work, famorg, educ, person

Methods
DESIGN: replic, follow-up, fld study MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 23-29 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Stewart, A.
Longitudinal Study of the Life Patterns of College-Educated Women, 1960-1979, A007, (a).

This is a longitudinal study of the class of 1964 at a prestigious women's college in the eastern United States. A major purpose of the study was to determine the effects of personality and situation on the life outcomes of college-educated women.

In the fall of 1960, Thematic Apperception Tests (TATs) were administered to virtually all freshmen (N=244), yielding the initial personality variables. No other data were collected at this time.

In 1974, 10 years after graduation, the first follow-up of the class of 1964 was conducted. A Life-Patterns Questionnaire, containing both open-ended and precoded questions, was sent to all members of the initial sample for whom addresses could be obtained from the Alumnae Office (N=210). This questionnaire elicited information regarding background, college experience, activities since graduation, and future aspirations. Responses were obtained from 122 of the original respondents. Later in 1974, telephone interviews were conducted with about half of the second wave subjects who had completed and returned the questionnaire. The interviews were semistructured and open-ended, and focused on stressful life periods.

In 1976 and 1979, further follow-ups were conducted. Measures used for the follow-ups included an open-ended Recent Activities Questionnaire, a Recent Life Changes Questionnaire, and a health questionnaire. The questionnaires included precoded items regarding health and life changes during the preceding two years.

Computer-accessible data from all waves are available. Available raw data include TATs for the class of 1964 and open-ended questions for the 1974, 1976, and 1979 follow-ups.

Focus
work, famorg, par, educ, person, phys

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 60s, 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22, 23-20, 30-39 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Stoltz, L. M.
Influences on Parent Behavior, 1958, A581, (a).

This study investigated the influences on child-rearing behavior as revealed in interviews with parents. The inquiry focused on three areas: (1) values, including value of parental role, goals as parents, aspirations for children, and behaviors they seek to inculcate; (2) beliefs, both instrumental and descriptive; and (3) other influences, such as parents' experiences in their own families or communities of origin, or the effect of their children's behavior. The study was not intended to relate parental values, beliefs, or other influences to specific child-rearing practices.

Subjects were 41 sets of parents of young children located through agencies, neighborhood visits, and referrals from pediatricians and ministers. The families in the sample were diverse in socioeconomic status, religion, age, occupation, educational attainment, and in the number and age of their children.

Fathers and mothers were interviewed separately in their homes by different staff members in four approximately one-hour sessions. The initial, semistructured, exploratory interview tapped goals, beliefs, and values, the instigations and direction of changes in these, and any "problems" with a child or "critical incidents" for the family. Other data included: (1) an intensive investigation of the evening meal and the issue of obedience; (2) a checklist of values, beliefs, and influences; and (3) a family data form.

The Murray Center holds all of the raw data from this study.

Focus
par

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 50s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Stone, P. J.
Multinational Time Budget Study, 1965, A652, (a).

In 1964, the European Coordination Centre for Research Documentation in the Social Sciences in Vienna sponsored a project to collect cross-national comparative time use information under the direction of Alexander Szalai. This project led to a collective effort by social scientists in 12 countries (Soviet Union, United States, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Belgium, France, and Peru) to study the daily activities of urban and suburban populations around the world.

These data provide information about who does what, when, where, and in whose company during the 24 hours of the day; how much time is spent sleeping, commuting, doing paid and unpaid work, watching TV or reading books, listening to music or making conversation, participating in civic activities or pursuing some hobby; how the patterns of everyday life change on weekends; how they vary depending on age, sex, size of family, and socioeconomic status; and how general political, economic, and cultural conditions affect the use of time.

Researchers from each country were responsible for obtaining funding and collecting data in their chosen city (or cities). All data about daily activities of the respondents were elicited by interview and/or self-recorded diary. In addition to data about daily activities, the interviewer also recorded a considerable amount of background information on the respondents, including age, sex, education, job, and status.

A two-step sampling procedure was used in which (1) the household as a unit was randomly selected, and (2) an individual within the household was chosen. A minimum of 2,000 persons per site was prescribed. Interviews and diaries were coded by the researchers in each country.

The Murray Center has the computer-accessible data with extensive documentation and codebooks.

Focus
work, social, econ, interper

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int, other
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Stoper, E.
Role Strain Among Women in Public Office, 1974, A506. (a).

These data were collected in 1974 in order to examine the extent to which role strain exists among women holding public office, specifically among state legislators.

In the fall of 1973, questionnaires were sent to a nationwide random sample of 424 of the approximately 7,700 state legislators. One-half of the sample were women. The return rate was 50.7% or 215 questionnaires.

The data collection instrument consisted of a six-page, 58-item self-administered questionnaire with 55 forced-choice items and three short open-ended questions. Variables examined attitudes of legislators and their spouses toward the interactions of family and political roles, attitudes of children to parents' work, time and family commitments, and financial help and moral and physical support of family.

All computer-accessible and raw data are available.

Focus
work, par, polit

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

ngri, S.
Longitudinal Study of Career Development in College-Educated Women, 1967-1981, A009, (a).

This study was designed to discover what background, personality, or llege experience characteristics distinguished those women who aspire to enter cupations dominated by men from those women who choose careers in which women e well represented or dominant. In 1967, a subsample of 200 women seniors ere chosen from women who were tested as freshmen in 1963 in the "Michigan udent Study: A Study of Students in a Multiversity" (Gurin, 1971).

An extensive questionnaire was administered to these students. One hundred ighteen of the 200 women agreed to take additional projective tests to measure ersonality variables. The major areas investigated by the questionnaire ncluded: (1) the educational and occupational achievement of the respondent's arents, and the characteristics of the subject's childhood family life in eneral; (2) college experiences, including interaction with faculty members, nd involvement in extracurricular activities; (3) the interests, attitudes, and eliefs of the respondent; and (4) the respondent's desires and expectations egarding her future life work. The projective personality testing consisted of our verbal cues which were scored for need for achievement and motive to avoid uccess.

In 1970, 152 of the initial sample of women were recontacted. Again, the articipants responded to an in-depth interview schedule, or questionnaire, if ot available for an in-person interview. The interview/questionnaire oncentrated on the respondent's educational and occupational experiences and xpectations since graduation from college, and also attempted to characterize he subject's current family circumstances (whether married, with children, and o on). In 1981, a follow-up of 109 of the subjects was conducted. The nstruments used included four projective cues and an extensive questionnaire hich explored career aspirations, support systems, and the role of work, arriage, and motherhood.

Computer-accessible data are available for the first two periods of data ollection, as well as the completed questionnaires from the 1970 collection and he projective stories from the 1967 collection. Data from the 1981 follow-up ill be available.

ocus
work, famorg, educ, person, gender, par

ethods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: quest, int, psych test
TIME: 60s, 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22, 23-29, 30-39 SES: student, upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Taylor, S.
Attitudes of Superintendents and Board of Education Members in Connecticut Toward the Employment and Effectiveness of Women as Public School Administrators, 1970, A501, (a).

The purpose of this study was to assess the attitudes of superintendents and Board of Education members toward the employment and effectiveness of women in public school administration.

The sample consisted of 84 school superintendents and 321 school board members from the state of Connecticut in 1970. There was a response rate of 64% for superintendents and 25% for board members. The school board respondents represented 101 of the 133 Connecticut school districts.

The mailed questionnaire consisted of the Ringness Attitude Scale and a Background Data Questionnaire. The Ringness Attitude Scale was a 26-item scale which required subjects to indicate the level to which they agreed that women in administrative positions tended to possess various attributes considered favorable to success in school administration (i.e., practicality, flexibility, willingness to give time to work). The Background Data Questionnaire elicited basic demographic information (i.e., sex, age, marital status, and educational history).

Raw data are available at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, educ, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

rman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P.
Terman Life Cycle Study of Children with High Ability, 1922-1986. A882, (a).

The original purpose of this study was to compare a group of children ving IQs of 135 or more with groups of children typical of the general pulation to discover similarities and differences. Lewis M. Terman, the iginal investigator, then became interested in long-term development, and the search was continued from the initial collection date of 1922 through 1986, th follow-ups at approximately 5-year intervals.

Through a process of teacher nomination and intelligence testing, 1,470 ildren were selected with an IQ of 135 or above, all living in California. In 27-28, 58 siblings of the subjects were added to the study as a comparison oup. Of the 1528 subjects in the study, 856 were male and 672 were female. e average date of birth for the sample was 1910.

In 1922, parents filled out an extensive questionnaire describing the ild's birth and previous health, educational and social experiences, terests, and conduct. The children's teachers filled out a similar estionnaire. The children took a battery of intelligence, achievement, and rsonality tests and answered questionnaires about their interests in and owledge of many matters. Several of these procedures were repeated in 1928. 1936, the primary source of data was questionnaires filled out by the bjects and their spouses. The 1940 follow-up, covered development of rsonality and temperament, and included an elaborate study of marital lationships. In 1950, a similar follow-up added a lengthy biographical data estionnaire. The 1945, 1955, and 1960 follow-ups were more modest, with the 45 follow-up focusing on the effects of the WWII military effort on the Ss. 1972, 1977, and 1982, the follow-ups were oriented to problems of aging, such life satisfactions, retirement, living arrangements, and health and tality. The 1977 questionnaires were returned by 808 persons, approximately % of the believed-to-be-living members of the original sample.

The Murray Center holds the codebook and the computer-accessible data from is study. The codebook includes copies of the original instruments and estionnaires administered to the subjects.

cus
work, famorg, educ, person, cog, sexual, phys

thods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 00-39, 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 51+
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, 18-22, 23-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70+ SES: unk2
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Thomas, J.
Choosing the Future: College Students' Projections of Their Personal Life Patterns, 1984, A657, (a).

The purpose of this study was to examine sex differences in college students' projections about their futures. The impact of future expectations on the present and the impact of the future on sociopsychological stages of development were also areas of inquiry.

Four hundred seventy-eight University of Cincinnati students between the ages of 18 and 25 participated in the pilot and primary studies. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire, the Texas Social Behavior Inventory to measure self-esteem, and the Personal Attributes Questionnaire (PAQ) to measure sex role orientation. Students responded to the PAQ twice: once according to their present self-concept and the another according to their ideal self-concept. Additionally, each student wrote a description of her/his ideal day in the present time. Students then were led through a guided fantasy of a day 5, 10, and 20 years in the future. Following each guided fantasy, they prepared a one-page written description of their imagined day.

The Murray Center holds all raw and computer-accessible data from the pilot and primary studies.

Focus
work, educ, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, other
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: student
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Trachtenberg, F. Z.
Differential Impact of Academic Environments on Students, 1974, A074, (a).

This study was designed to elicit college students' views and perceptions of the academic environment at their respective campuses. The major purposes of the study were: (1) to determine if different collegiate environments were similarly perceived and used by male and female students; and (2) to assess the impact of the collegiate environment on the development of sex role patterns.

The sample consisted of freshmen and senior students from six Massachusetts colleges. The samples were drawn by randomly selecting names from student rosters from each of the schools. Approximately 2,000 questionnaires were distributed to students at the six participating schools in December, 1973. By the spring of 1974, 819 usable questionnaires had been returned.

The self-administered questionnaire explored factors which affected satisfaction with college and influenced the student's choice of college. It included items on career and marriage expectations, attitudes, interests, and future plans. Sex role attitudes were investigated. In addition, objective data were collected from each of the six schools regarding health, athletic and residentital facilities, admissions and financial aid, work grants and employment opportunities, curriculum and instruction, student counseling, and activities. Some objective data are confidential.

All raw and computer-accessible data are housed at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, par, educ, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey   MEASURES: quest, instit rec
TIME: 70s   LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 501-1000   HUMAN: yes   GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22   SES: student
RACE: unkl   NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible?   yes
Follow-ups conducted?   no
Type of data: comp, raw

Trachtenberg, F. Z.
Student Internship Program, 1975. A073. (a).

These data were collected in order to assess the expectations for and impact of the Women and Career Options Internship Program funded by the Carnegie Corporation. Female students at six coeducational colleges in Massachusetts were invited to apply for an internship designed to encourage and assist undergraduates to pursue careers in professional fields traditionally dominated by men.

A total of 413 applications were received over the two-year period of the program. Forty internships were awarded each academic year, 1973-1974 and 1974-1975. Interns were chosen by a panel of faculty fellows. The 80 participants each supplied a written essay or statement outlining her career goals and choices, a letter of recommendation from a faculty member or former employer, a college course transcript or performance evaluation, and answers to both a mailed questionnaire and a supplemental survey conducted in 1974-1975. The self-administered questionnaire explored factors influencing application for the internship, area of interest, the impact of the intern program office on campus, consultation received regarding the internship program, future education and career plans, experiences during the internship, and the influence of these experiences on future plans.

All nonconfidential raw data and all computer-accessible data are available to users. Access to confidential records is restricted, and access requires approval by the director of the Murray Center.

Focus
work, educ

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest, other
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Traupmann, J.
McBeath Institute Aging Women Project, 1978-1979, A595, (a).

The Aging Women Project began in the fall of 1977 at the Faye McBeath Institute on Aging and Adult Life at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The project grew out of the need for multidisciplinary collaboration in research on aging, and the need for a concerted effort to examine issues affecting older women.

A random sample of 480 women of age 50 and older was drawn from five Madison census tracts. The women represented a range of age, marital status, living situation, income, and educational background.

In the first wave of data collection, which took place in the summer of 1978, 480 women were interviewed in their homes and also filled out some questionnaires on their own. The multidisciplinary interview was divided into two schedules. The two schedules had a core of common questions, and each had a battery of questions focusing on a different area. One-half of the 480 women were randomly assigned to receive the first schedule and the other half, the second. Variables assessed in this wave included demographic data, mental and physical health, singlehood, work history, marriage and family, living arrangements, friendships, equity in relationships, use of services, major life changes, organizational affiliations, and political attitudes.

The second wave of interviews was carried out in the summer of 1979. Four hundred (83%) of the original subjects agreed to be reinterviewed. The single interview schedule and self-administered questionnaire were both designed to fill gaps from the first year's data, especially around the relative contribution of personality factors and social connectedness to coping abilities and the general well-being of aging women. Variables assessed included demographic data, mental and physical health, view of past year, winter as a life stress, meaning of aging, death and dying, attitudes and obligations toward family, divorce and family relationships, friendships, attitudes toward education, and programs for the elderly.

The Murray Center holds all computer-accessible data from the study. Raw data are held by the McBeath Institute and are available through the contributor.

Focus
work, famorg, social, person, phys

Methods
DESIGN: survey, longit MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 1-2
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 50-59 SES: mix
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board.
Federal Sexual Harassment Survey, 1980, A661, (a).

This research was conducted in 1980 at the request of the Subcommittee on Investigations of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in order to test preliminary findings on sexual harassment in the federal workplace.

In May of 1980, 23,964 questionnaires were mailed to federal employees in the executive branch. The disproportionately stratified random sample was stratified by sex, minority status, salary, and agency (defense, health care, or other). Usable questionnaires were returned by 20,314 respondents, an 85% response rate.

The questionnaire was designed to reflect a definition of sexual harassment including seven categories of behavior. The questionnaire was divided into general sections to obtain information on the following topics: attitudes regarding sexual behavior at work, how respondents define sexual harassment, opinions on remedies that would reduce sexual harassment, general data on incidence level and detailed data on specific incidences of sexual harassment, general data on the experiences of those who have been accused of sexually harassing others, attitudinal and demographic information about respondents' work settings, and demographic information on the personal characteristics of the respondents.

The Murray Center has acquired the computer-accessible data. All necessary documentation and a final report are available.

Focus
work, social, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Ulliam, D.
Development of Conceptions of Masculinity and Femininity, 1976, A196. (a).

This study explored children's and adolescents' concepts of masculinity and femininity from a cognitive developmental perspective. The following three hypotheses were examined: (1) there are age-related changes in the mode of conceptualizing male and female differences, proceeding from biological through societal to psychological ascriptions; (2) both personally descriptive and socially prescriptive sex role judgments can be distinguished; and (3) sex role development proceeds beyond the level of conformity to socially accepted stereotypes to an attempt to construct ideal standards consistent with principles of equality and freedom.

Subjects were 67 children and adolescents ranging in age from 6 to 18 years. Five males and five females at two-year intervals (i.e., grades 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11) were randomly sampled from the files of a suburban school system. The 18-year olds were first-year students from a highly selective college.

The open-ended individual interviews were designed to examine beliefs about men and women along four general dimensions: competence, power, nurturance, and activity level. The content and style of the questions were adapted to suit the vocabulary and the experiences of different age groups. The items included both direct questions on these dimensions as well as questions framed within the social context of work, family, and interpersonal relationships. Each subject was probed about the basis on which sex role judgments were made, as well as on the need or desirability to conform to masculine and feminine stereotypes. Additionally, measures of moral judgment and social conventional reasoning were given.

The Murray Center has both the sex role interviews and the moral development interviews.

Focus
cog, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 6-12, 13-18, 18-22 SES: unkl
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C.
Harvard Sexual Harassment Survey, 1984, A686. (a).

This survey was conducted to determine the extent to which sexual harassment is a widespread problem at Harvard University. Because of the nature of sexual harassment, it was thought that an anonymous survey might better determine the prevalence of harassment at Harvard than the analysis of reported cases.

Questionnaires were completed by 322 male and 349 female graduate students, 720 female and 710 male undergraduates, and 431 male (75%) and 72 female (98%) members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The students' names were selected randomly from Registrar's lists.

The questionnaires addressed attitudes toward and definitions of sexual harassment, general experiences of sexual harassment, experiences of harassment involving authority figures, experiences involving peers, experiences as the accused in a sexual harassment situation, and potential remedies. Both open-ended and precoded questions were included. The measure is similar to the one used in the "Federal Sexual Harassment Survey" by the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, also archived at the Murray Center.

The computer-accessible data and transcribed copies of the written responses to the open-ended questions are available at the Murray Center.

Focus
educ, social, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, mix SES: student
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

eroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R.
Replication of Americans View Their Mental Health, 1976, A078, (a).

This study was conducted to determine the status of mental health in the merican adult population and to determine the typical coping styles used to eal with these problems. (For a description of the original 1957 study, see urin, Veroff, & Feld, 1957, A077.)

The population from which each of these two representative samples was rawn (1957 and 1976) consisted of all adults, 21 years old or over living in rivate homes in the United States. In both 1957 and 1976, area probability amples were drawn, with the county as the stratification unit. In 1957, 2,460 eople responded and in 1976, 2,300 responded to the interviews conducted by the urvey Research Center, University of Michigan.

The questionnaires focused on various areas of one's life where problems ay develop, such as marriage and family, work, and general social elationships. Subjects were asked about general satisfaction and satisfaction ith their marital and work roles. Questions about health; attitudes about elf, work, and family; coping styles and methods; and background items were lso included. Finally, the interviews contained six Thematic Apperception Test TAT) picture projective cues. The 1976 replication includes 70% of the uestions asked in 1957.

Computer-accessible data are made available through the Inter-university onsortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by ffiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the arvard Government Data Center. Original TAT typed protocols from a random ubsample for both data collections are available at the Murray Center. There re no other available raw data.

ocus
work, famorg, social, person, ment, phys

ethods
DESIGN: survey, replic MEASURES: int, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

iscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Walshok, M. L.
Women in Nontraditional and Traditional Blue Collar Occupations, 1975-1978, **A759, (b).**

The purpose of this three-year longitudinal study was to examine the experiences of women working in nontraditional and traditional blue collar jobs. The nontraditional jobs included occupations such as plumbers, electricians, cable splicers, forklift operators, and airplane repair and small appliance repair persons. Subjects were selected from a cross-section of training and employment settings from the three metropolitan areas of California: San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego. They all were in a training or on-the-job program in a skilled or semiskilled occupation as of the fall of 1975. A control group of women in more traditional service occupations such as cosmetology was interviewed during the first year.

In the winter and spring of 1975 and 1976, 117 women participated in a two- to three-hour interview (86 involved in nontraditional blue collar work, and 31 involved in traditional female dominated, skilled and semiskilled jobs). The interview focused on the following areas: childhood experiences and family background; general work history and how respondent became involved in blue collar work; work roles and family roles; current work and training experiences; and relationships with people on the job.

In the spring of 1977, 61 of the original respondents were reinterviewed (51 nontraditional, and 10 traditional). This follow-up interview focused on the following areas: satisfactions and dissatisfactions with current employment; skills and training necessary for the job; support networks; and work and family roles.

In the spring of 1978, telephone interviews were conducted with 54 of the original 86 women involved in nontraditional blue collar employment. The telephone follow-up interview focused on the following areas: current employment; changes in job type, classification or salary, and/or employer; respondent's attributions for staying with/changing jobs; and future employment prospects.

Interview transcripts from all three waves of data collection will be available at the Murray Center.

Focus
work, par, famback, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: work
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	raw

lzer, J.
An Oral History of Tenured Women in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University, 1981, A709, (a).

The purpose of this 1981 study was to document the history of women faculty Harvard University. Of the then 13 women tenured in the Faculty of Arts and ciences at Harvard in 1981, 11 professors and the husband of one deceased rofessor participated in interviews. The interviews focused on the development f their careers, the challenges they faced, their educational and occupational istories, life histories, and demographic information.

The 12 participants took part in intensive, open-ended interviews. The nterview followed a rough chronological outline and produced a biographical ketch of each participant, in addition to information about academic work, areer, and view of Harvard. The interviews were transcribed and approved by he subjects.

The Murray Center has the original tapes and the interview transcripts for ll participants. Each professor made her own confidentiality agreements with r. Walzer. Because it is not possible to disguise the participants' identities, access to some transcripts is restricted. Approval to examine these transcripts must be given by the director of the Murray Center and Dr. Walzer.

Focus
work, educ, life, social

Methods
DESIGN: case MEASURES: int
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70+ SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	raw

Weintraub, S.
The Stony Brook High-Risk Project, 1971-, A790, (a).

This high-risk longitudinal study examines the characteristics of children with psychiatrically disordered parents; relates child characteristics to parental diagnosis and environmental variables in the home and school; identifies youths at risk; assesses the ways in which the family is affected by and copes with the stresses of psychiatric disorder and hospitalization; and identifies developmental precursors specific to the onset of schizophrenia.

The original sample comprised 197 families, belonging to one of three groups; families with a schizophrenic parent (n=72), families with an affectively ill parent (n=53), and normal control families (n=52). All psychiatric inpatients with school-aged children at the local mental health facilities in a suburban New York area were considered for selection. Data were collected in four phases, initially when all the psychiatric patients were in acute stages of their disorders. The second phase of data collection assessed the patient's interepisodic adjustment. In the third and fourth phases of the project only the offspring are followed up.

Measures are used in assessments of the family include a semistructured diagnostic interview; Global Assessment Scale (GAS); the Current and Past Psychopathology Scales (CAPPS); a short form of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), the Mini-Mult; interviews with the patient's spouse; hospital case history; Mate Adjustment Form; Marital Adjustment Test; Devereux Elementary School Behavior Rating Scale (DESB); Pupil Evaluation Inventory; Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (SADS); Family Evaluation Form; Children's Report of Parental Behavior Inventory (CRPBI); Adjustment Scales for Sociometric Evaluation of Secondary School Students (ASSESS); School Behavior Rating Scale; and Hahnemann High School Behavior Rating Scale. The laboratory battery includes measures of intellectual functioning, distractibility, maintenance of attention, referential thinking, and cognitive slippage.

Phase IV data are still being collected. It is expected that data collection will continue until the youngest children in the study reach their mid-thirties. The Murray Center has computer-accessible data from all four phases along with open-ended raw data from Phases III and IV.

Focus
par, famdyn, famback, educ, person, cog, ment

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: psych test, int, instit rec, beh obs
TIME: 70s, 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: mix, 0-5, 6-12, 13-18, 18-22 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 2

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

iss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M.
Harvard Bereavement Study, 1966-1969, A636, (a).

This longitudinal study was designed to exlore how bereavement affected the otional and social lives of those who had lost a spouse and to examine the urse of recovery from bereavement and the social or psychological factors that cilitated or impeded that recovery.

The subjects were Boston widows and widowers under the age of 45 whose pouses had died of natural causes (not homocide or suicide) during 1965 and 966. Subjects were interviewed approximately 3 weeks, 8 weeks, 13 months, and to 4 years after the loss of the spouse. One hundred three subjects were nterviewed at least once. Forty-eight widows and 20 widowers completed the irst three interviews; 37 widows and 14 widowers had follow-up interviews in 1969. Of the longitudinal subjects, 24% were black, and 58% were Catholic.

The two-hour open-ended interviews were designed to elicit information regarding reactions to the psychic trauma of bereavement, role adjustments, coping patterns, and the recovery process. The main topics covered included details of the circumstances of the death, reactions of the subject and of others, management of ensuing problems, financial situation, social life, religion, family life, and future plans. A lengthy health questionnaire was also administered to the subjects.

The Murray Center holds transripts of all interviews and health questionnaires. No computer-accessible data are available.

Focus
famdyn, social, person, ment, phys

Methods
DESIGN: longit, fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 30-39, 40-49 SES: unk2
RACE: unk2 NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Weissberg, C.
Careers, Marriage, Identity, and Feminism: Women's Life Choices in the Seventies, 1975, A341, (a).

This study examined the personalities of a group of college women and their interactions with social institutions. The focus was on the relationship between the changes in values and ideas brought about by the women's movement and the personal development of young women. Two issues were found to be of consistent and primary concern to all the subjects. The first had to do with feelings of ease about being a woman, sexually and socially, and with general attitudes about womanhood. The second revolved around career decision making and commitment to work.

Subjects were 27 seniors at Brandeis University selected in 1975 from the population of white senior women who were not receiving financial aid from the university. A range of academic concentrations were represented in the sample.

An initial questionnaire sought information about the women's backgrounds. This was followed by an intensive clinical interview that was tape recorded and lasted between four and six hours. The questions were primarily open-ended and covered a wide range of issues about the subject's family, growing-up years, college life, personal relationships, and future plans. A follow-up questionnaire was sent to the subjects in 1977.

The Murray Center holds copies of the completed questionnaires, transcripts of the taped interviews, and the interviewer's notes for each subject.

Focus
work, educ, social, polit, gender

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

White, R. W.
Lives in Progress, 1938-1965, 1980, A614, (a).

Five intensive personality studies were conducted by Robert White and his colleagues in the years 1938 to 1965. Goals of the research included advancing the understanding of personality and growth over time on an individual level.

The five studies included in this data set are the following:

1. Robert White Group 1, 1938-1940: 20 Harvard College undergraduates were studied in 1938-1939. Nine of the men were followed up in 1939-1940, and three were studied a third time in 1949-1950.
2. Robert White Group 2, 1945: Four Harvard and four Radcliffe undergraduates were studied intensively.
3. Smith-Bruner-White Group, 1946-1947: Ten men age mid-20s to mid-40s were studied. This study focused on the relationship between personality and political opinions and attitudes.
4. Robert White Group 3, 1944-1950: Eleven students, 7 male and 4 female, were studied by graduate students in psychology at Harvard.
5. White-Riggs Group, 1963-1965: Seven extensive and unstructured life history interviews were conducted, two of women and five of men. Follow-up interviews in 1966, 1969, 1976, and 1980 were conducted with one of the female participants.

Data collected from some or all of these subjects include a written autobiography; extensive interviews covering the family, parents' personalities, early memories, school and college history, social relationships, health, sex, religious beliefs, emotions and their control, abilities and talents, current interests and problems, moral and ethical values, opinions and attitudes, and general outlook on life; standardized tests such as the Wechsler-Bellevue Adult Intelligence Test, the Vygotsky Concept Formation Values, Rorschach, Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), a sentence completion test, and a free association hour; and, for older subjects or in follow-up studies, extensive interviews concerning relationships with parents and siblings, marriage and family, childbearing, occupational satisfactions and frustrations, social life, community participation, opinions, and personal values and ideals.

The Murray Center holds raw data for all 56 cases.

Focus
work, famorg, par, famback, educ, social, values, person, cog, life

Methods
DESIGN: case, longit MEASURES: int, psych test, other
TIME: 00-39, 40s, 60s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 11-20
SIZE: 51-100 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29, 30-39, 40-49 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	raw

Willcox, F.
Problems of Dual-Career Marriages, 1978, A552, (a).

These data were collected in order to examine the management of dual-career lives among married couples in which the wife is employed at a fairly high level in business.

Data for the study were obtained from 12 couples and 2 company executives through personal in-depth interviews conducted in 1978. The subjects were women between the ages of 25 and 40 who were employed at middle management levels, and their working husbands. The sample was recruited through word of mouth and through company executive officers.

The interview covered such issues as age, background, parental expectations, job description and work experience, professional life, job-related stress, discrimination, financial situation, children, household division of labor, and advantages and disadvantages of dual careers.

The Murray Center has typed transcripts for 11 of the 12 couples, and 2 executives.

Focus
work, famorg, par

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: int
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 23-20, 30-39 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: raw

Wilton, N.
Antecedents of Artistic Success: A Study of the Early Lives of Women Visual Artists, 1978, A517, (a).

This study examined the early development and family backgrounds of two groups of female visual artists: (1) those who have attained considerable success and recognition as professional artists; and (2) those who also consider themselves to be professional artists but who have obtained less recognition for their work in art.

Thirty women between the ages of 25 and 35 who considered themselves to be professional sculptors, graphic artists, metalsmiths, ceramists, and photographers were recruited from a well-known artists' union and from advanced art classes in the continuing education division of a recognized professional art school in a large eastern seacoast city. Specified external criteria were used to differentiate a more successful from a less successful group within this sample of women visual artists.

Data were collected in a personal interview session with each subject by means of: (1) a personal data questionnaire, which included typical background and demographic items; (2) an in-depth interview, which included sections concerning recollections of childhood activities and interests, parents' child-rearing techniques, and the subject's present life situation; (3) the Kinetic-Family-Drawing projective drawing technique; and (4) the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), consisting of five pictures specifically selected for their portrayal of women in several different social and work-related situations.

The Murray Center has copies of the TAT protocols, transcripts of the interviews, and copies of the Kinetic-Family-Drawings. Computer-accessible data are available as well.

Focus
work, famback, person, life

Methods
DESIGN: case MEASURES: int, quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 22-29, 30-39 SES: upmid/mid
RACE: unkl NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J.
A New Case for the Liberal Arts, 1974-1978, A531, (a).

The major purpose of this study was to discern the distinctive effects of a liberal arts education by comparing first year students and seniors at three kinds of colleges: "Ivy College," "State Teacher's College," and "Community College" (pseudonyms). In order to test the findings about the effects of a liberal education across institutions, some of the measures were also administered at seven other colleges across the country.

In the fall of 1974, representative samples of both graduating seniors (second-year students at Community College) and first-year students at three colleges (n=396, half female, half male) were administered the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and several traditional and new aptitude tests designed to assess cognitive skills. These include the Analysis of Argument, the Test of Themetic Analysis, the Uses of Objects, the Meanings of Words, Learning New Material, and Concept Attainment. A questionnaire that elicited demographic information and college expectations and experiences was also administered.

In 1978, a follow-up was conducted of the then current senior class (first-year students in 1974) at Ivy College. Ninety-one of the original subjects participated in the follow-up, and 47 new seniors were added to the sample. The follow-up included many of the same measures as the original study. These data are available for analysis and are archived with the original data. In the same year, another follow-up was conducted by Dr. Stewart. It consisted of a Life-Patterns Questionnaire sent to the Ivy College class of 1975 (seniors at the original data collection). These data are also available for analysis and are archived separately (see Stewart, A534).

The Murray Center holds raw data from the TATs, Test of Thematic Analysis, and Analysis of Argument from the three college comparison. Computer-accessible data for all measures are available at the Murray Center

Focus
educ, person, cog

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: psych test, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? yes
Type of data: comp, raw

Woman's Day Magazine
Woman's Day Survey, 1984, A711, (a).

The Woman's Day Survey, which was conducted jointly by Woman's Day Magazine and the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women in 1984, is a major survey of women's political attitudes.

One hundred fifteen thousand women completed an 83-item, precoded questionnaire distributed in Woman's Day Magazine, the largest response ever to a magazine survey. Reflecting the readership of Woman's Day Magazine, the sample was predominantly white, married, and from the midwest and more rural areas. Equal numbers of Democratic, Republican, and Independent women participated in the survey, resulting in a sample that was overrepresentative of Republicans.

The questionnaire examined attitudes toward the 1984 elections, women in politics, the women's movement, the economy, employment, schools, government spending, health care, crime, energy and the environment, foreign policy, and women's rights issues. Data on the respondents' race, age, family structure, political party affiliation, income, education, religion, employment, and community were collected. Accompanying 15% of the returned questionnaires were personal letters further delineating the political attitudes and demographic profiles of the respondents.

The Murray Center holds computer-accessible data. Matching letters from the sample of 3,000 respondents that was analyzed, additional completed questionnaires, and matching letters from the larger sample will be acquired in the future.

Focus

social, polit, gender

Methods

DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: mix SES: work, upmid/mid
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Zeitlin, K.
Secondary School Coeducation and the Fears of Success and Failure: A Longitudinal Study, 1978, A550, (a).

These data were collected in the winter of 1978 to assess the long-term effects of secondary school coeducation. The study was performed as a follow-up of Shinn's research (see Shinn, A081), which investigated cross-sex competition by testing subjects on fear of success and failure and on performance measures both before and after their school became coeducational. By retesting Shinn's subjects, Zeitlin attempted to study performance and the degree to which the effects of coeducation were long-lasting.

The sample consisted of 23 subjects, 15 females and 8 males, who had participated in both sessions of Shinn's study. Zeitlin's subjects were either seniors in college, or one or two years out of college at the time of follow-up, six years after the Shinn data were collected.

Instruments administered included four verbal Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) cues, an abridged version of the Alpert-Haber Achievement Test, the Generation Anagram Performance measure, the Spence Personal Attitude Scale, and an extensive questionnaire to assess background and coping variables.

The Murray Center has acquired the completed instruments and the computer-accessible data. Shinn's original data on this sample are also held by the Murray Center.

Focus
work, famorg, educ, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, follow-up MEASURES: psych test, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: <50 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: student
RACE: wh NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J.
National Surveys of Adolescent Female Sexual Behavior, 1971, 1976, A678, (a).

The purpose of these two surveys, conducted in 1971 and 1976, was to document the sexual behavior and practices of adolescent females in the United States and to assess fertility patterns among young unmarried women.

In 1971, a national probability sample was drawn of females aged 15 to 19 living in households in the U.S. A second probability sample was taken of university students living in dorms. This 1971 sample comprised 4,611 young black and white women who were interviewed by the Institute for Survey Research of Temple University. In 1976, a multistage design was employed to select another sample of 2,193 women of the same ages.

The 1971 and 1976 surveys were similar and covered the following topics: basic demographics, extensive family history, abortion, understanding of biological functioning, contraception, childbearing, child rearing, friends, gender roles, marriage, sexuality, and finances.

The Murray Center acquired computer-accessible data from the 1971 survey from the Data Archive on Adolescent Pregnancy and Pregnancy Prevention (DAAPPP), Sociometrics Corporation. The 1971 data can be used at the Murray Center, or can be ordered directly from DAAPPP. The 1976 data are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and can be accessed by affiliates of Harvard and Radcliffe through the Murray Research Center and the Harvard Government Data Center.

Focus
par, sexual

Methods
DESIGN: survey MEASURES: int, quest
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem
AGE: 13-18, 18-22 SES: mix
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? no
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Zuckerman, D. M.
Self-Esteem and Life Goals of College Women and Men, 1978, A599, (a).

These data were collected to assess the educational goals, career goals, and marital/parenthood plans of students attending a coeducational Seven Sisters college, and to determine the extent to which these goals are related to demographic background, self-esteem, and enrollment in women's studies courses.

The sample consisted of 244 women and 62 men who were enrolled in 13 courses, including 6 in the area of women's studies. Of the men and women present in the classes, 95% completed the questionnaires, which took approximately 15 minutes during class time.

The 29-item questionnaire consisted mostly of short-answer questions on demographic background, parents' education and occupations, personal traits, educational and career goals, and plans for marriage and children. Self-esteem was assessed by the 10-item Rosenberg Scale. The questionnaire was completed during the first week of classes and again during the last week of classes. The second questionnaire included additional questions about women's studies courses and participation in campus organizations.

The Murray Center has acquired the completed raw data.

Focus

work, famorg, educ, person

Methods

DESIGN: survey MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 101-500 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22 SES: student
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous

Follow-up possible?	yes
Follow-ups conducted?	no
Type of data:	raw

Zuckerman, D. M.
Seven College Study: Goals, Attitudes, Values, and Experiences of Undergraduates at the Seven College Conference of Schools, 1981-1985, A618, (a).

The Seven College Study was designed to compare men's and women's self-esteem, interpersonal self-confidence, and self-concepts by assessing the extent to which these personality traits are associated with sex-role-related goals, plans for marriage and family, preferences for combining career and family responsibilities, and future life priorities. The subjects were women enrolled at the Seven College Conference Schools, and men enrolled at Harvard and Vassar Colleges.

The Seven College Conference schools were selected based on previous research indicating that a significantly high number of female achievers are graduates of these schools. A sample of men enrolled at Harvard and Vassar was included in the study so that the goals and interests of the women could be compared with those of men enrolled in comparable colleges.

Questionnaires were distributed to a random sample of students from the classes of 1981-85 in February 1981 and were completed during the next two months. The response rate was over 75%, resulting in a sample of almost 4000 women and 600 men.

Identical questionnaires were sent to the men and women. The questionnaires took approximately 30 minutes to complete, and included information on demographic and family background, life goals, career values, self-esteem, and self-concepts. The questionnaires also included information on college experiences, attitudes towards college programs and services, and stress.

The Murray Center holds the computer-accessible data from this study, and an accompanying codebook. Name to number lists for each school are held as well.

Focus
work, famback, educ, social, person

Methods
DESIGN: fld study, longit MEASURES: quest
TIME: 80s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: 3-5
SIZE: 1000+ HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: student
RACE: mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp

Zuckerman, D. M.
Sex-Role-Related Goals and Attitudes of Undergraduates at Six Colleges and Universities, 1976, A598, (a).

These data were collected in order to assess educational goals, career goals, preferred and expected career commitment, and sex role attitudes of undergraduates at six different types of colleges and universities.

The students were enrolled at 2 two-year technical colleges in Ohio, two private universities in Ohio and Massachusetts, and two state universities in Ohio and Massachusetts. The sample consisted of 929 male and female students who were volunteers from 40 courses representing 12 different college majors. The sample consisted mostly of white men and women between 18 and 25 years of age.

The 61-item questionnaire, which took 10-15 minutes to complete during class time, included multiple-choice and open-ended questions regarding educational and career goals, career commitment, feminist attitudes, personal traits, and demographic data. Sex role attitudes were assessed by the 25-item Attitudes Toward Women Scale (AWS). Self-concepts in terms of self-described attractiveness, conformity, height, and intelligence were assessed on five-point scales. Self-esteem was measured by the 10-item Rosenberg Scale.

The Murray Center has acquired both raw and computer-accessible data for this study.

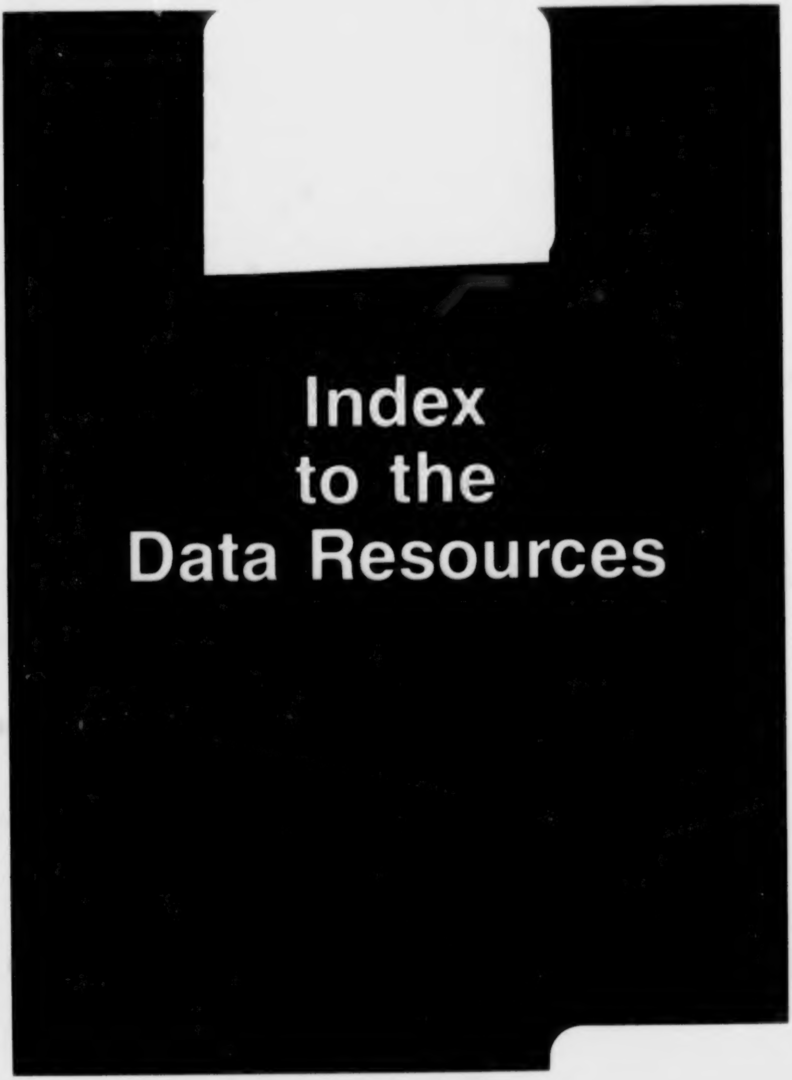
Focus
work, famorg, educ, person, gender

Methods
DESIGN: fld study MEASURES: quest, psych test
TIME: 70s LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION: na
SIZE: 501-1000 HUMAN: yes GENDER: fem, male
AGE: 18-22, 23-29 SES: student
RACE: wh, mix NO. GENERATIONS: 1

Miscellaneous
Follow-up possible? yes
Follow-ups conducted? no
Type of data: comp, raw

The Henry A. Murray Research Center of Radcliffe College

A Center for the Study of Lives



Index to the Data Resources

1988

AN INDEX TO
GUIDE TO THE DATA RESOURCES
# of the
HENRY A. MURRAY RESEARCH CENTER OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE: A CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF LIVES

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This index is intended to be used with the Guide to the Data Resources Guide revised and complete as of October, 1988

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Introduction

The Guide to the Data Resources of the Henry A. Murray Research Center provides information on the Murray Research Center's holdings, including data sets that are fully acquired and ready for use and those that the Murray Center is in the process of acquiring.

The Guide includes an abstract for each data set which describes the focus of the study, the sample, the methods used, and the year(s) of data collection. The abstract also includes information on the form of the data available at the Murray Center and the possibility of further follow-up of the sample.

In order to facilitate the search for data sets with particular characteristics, each data set listed in the Guide is coded, or indexed, according to the methods and content focus of the study. The methods are described in terms of the design of the study, measures used, the time and length of data collection(s), and various features of the sample. It should be noted that the categories are not mutually exclusive and, therefore, studies are often coded for multiple designs, types of measure, and so on.

Similarly, several categories are used to describe the content focus of each study. There are generally from three to six content areas which constitute the major areas covered by the study. A data set may contain some information in an area for which it has not been coded, but the information in that area will not be extensive. Only studies that include a substantial amount of material in a given area are coded as focusing on that topic.

This volume includes a list of all categories according to which the data sets are indexed, definitions of those categories, and, for each category, a complete listing of all data sets held by the Murray Research Center that exhibit that characteristic, e.g., all data sets that are longitudinal or all data sets that include behavioral observations.

In addition to using this index of studies listed by single categories, data users may also request a computer search to identify data sets that represent the intersection of two or more categories of interest. The charge for each computer search is $2.

List of Data Sets

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., Role Outlook Survey

Arce, C., Mexican Origin People in the United States: The 1979 Chicano Survey

Atchley, R., Impact of Retirement on Aging and Adaptation

Avery, D. M., Critical Events in the Lives of College-Educated Minority and White Women

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth

Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., Alumnae Study: Graduate and Professional Schools at Harvard University, 1979

Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., Factors Influencing Concentration Choice Among Undergraduates

Barnes, B., Informal Networks for Women in Management

Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., Premenstrual Mood and Behavior Changes

Barnett, R. C., Vocational Planning of College Women: A Psychosocial Study

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., Correlates of Father Participation in Family Work

Baruch, G. K., Maternal Influences Upon Women's Attitudes Toward Career Achievement

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., Women in the Middle Years

Belle, D., Stress and Families Project

Bender, H. E., American Management Association's Survey of Women Business Owners

Berger, A., High School to College Transition Study

Bibring, G., Psychological Aspects of Pregnancy

Birnbaum, J., Life Patterns, Personality, and Self-Esteem in Gifted Family-Oriented and Career-Committed Women

Block, J., Lives Through Time

Bohen, H., Balancing Jobs and Family Life

Bozett, F., Children of Gay Fathers

Bozett, F., Study of Gay Fathers

List of Data Sets

Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, *National Lesbian Health Care Survey*

Brett, J., *Effect of Job Transfer on American Women*

Brunswick, A., *The Harlem Longitudinal Study of Urban Black Youth*

Burrell, B., *Attitudes of Participants at the Iowa Women's Political Caucus*

Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., *Quality of American Life*

Catalyst, *Corporations and Two-Career Families*

Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, *Second Duke Longitudinal Study*

Center for Women and Work, *National Survey of Working Women*

Chester, N., *Coping with Early Parenthood*

Child Trends, Inc., *National Survey of Children*

Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., *The Prevalence of Bulimia Among College Students*

Community Council, Inc., *Study of Volunteerism in Maricopa County*

Crandall, V. C., *Young Adulthood Study*

Crosby, F., *Relative Deprivation and Working Women*

Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., *Some Developmental Antecedents of Level of Aspiration*

Damon, W., & Phelps, E., *Cognitive Growth Through Peer Collaboration*

Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., *Two Generations of College-Educated Women: The Postparental Phase of the Life Cycle*

Davis, J., *Career Plans and Experiences of June 1961 College Graduates*

Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., *Blue Collar Workers in the Steel Mill*

Douglas, W., *Ministers' Wives*

Dublin, T., *Women at Work, 1826-1860*

Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., *Panel Study of Income Dynamics*

Eccles, J., *Career Aspirations Among Smith Undergraduates: A Longitudinal Study*

List of Data Sets

ducation Commission of the States., National Assessment of Educational Progress

dwards, C., Some Developmental Antecedents of Psychopathology

lias, M., Two Subcultures of Maternal Care in the United States

pstein, C. F., Black Professional Women

pstein, C. F., Women in Law

rickson, V. L., Longitudinal Ego and Moral Study of Women's Lives

ederal Election Commission., U. S. Senate and House of Representatives Campaigns

eldman, H., & Feldman, M., A Comparison of Cross-Generational Attitudes About Filial Obligations

eldman, H., & Feldman, M., The Effect of the Welfare Woman's Working on Her Family

inn, A. N., Japanese Competitive Success: A Study in Motivation of Japanese Women

inney, R., Business and Family Life of Self-Employed Women

iske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., Longitudinal Study of Transitions in Four Stages of Life

Fleming, J., Correlates of Fear of Success in Black High School Females

Flexman, N., Success and Failure Incidents From Self-Employed Women

Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., The National Child Development Study

Foltz, D., Postponement of the First Birth: Patterns of Childbearing in an Educated Group of Women

Fox, G. L., Detroit Mother-Daughter Communication Patterns Study

Fox, M., Unmarried Adult Mothers: A Study of the Parenthood Transition From Late Pregnancy to Two Months Postpartum, and 15-18 Month Follow-Up

Franklin, D., Correlates of Participation and Nonparticipation in the Women's Liberation Movement

Furstenberg, F., The Baltimore Study of Unplanned Teen Parenthood

List of Data Sets

Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., Remarriage After Divorce: A Longitudinal Analysis of Well Being

Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., Life Styles of Educated Adult Women

Glueck, S., & Glueck E., The Massachusetts Reformatory Study

Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., The Women's Reformatory Study

Glueck, S., & Glueck E., Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency

Goodman, N., Career Patterns of the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration Alumnae

Gramick, J., Study of the Coming Out Process and Coping Strategies of Lesbian Women

Grossman, F., Pregnancy and Parenthood Project

Gurin, G., Michigan Student Study: A Study of Students in a Multiversity

Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., Americans View Their Mental Health

Harlan, A., Patterns of Managerial Effectiveness and Career Development for Male and Female MBAs

Harris, L., & Associates., American Women's Opinion Poll of 1972

Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council., Survey of Child-Care Needs of Lower-Paid Personnel

Healey, D. E., Attitudes, Status, and Psychological Functioning of Women in Egalitarian and Traditional Marriages

Heins, M., Practice and Life Patterns of Women and Men Physicians

Hoffman, L. W., Fear of Success in Undergraduates: A Replication of Horner's Study

Hoffman, L. W., Michigan Follow-Up of Horner's 1965 Study -- Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance

Hoffman, L. W., Value and Costs of Children to Parents

Horner, M. S., Cognitive and Emotional Development in Early Adolescents

Horner, M. S., Sex Differences in College Students in Achievement Motivation and Performance in Competitive and Noncompetitive Situations

List of Data Sets

Horner, M. S., Success Avoidant Motivation and Behavior: Its Developmental Correlates and Situational Determinants

Horst, L., Informal Barriers to Women Entering Engineering

Horton, N., Sex Differences in Attitudes Towards Computers

Huessy, H. R., Prospective Study of 500 Second Graders

Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, Dorothy), Intergenerational Study

Jackson, J., National Survey of Black Americans

Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study

Johnson, M., Women in Public Office

Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., Time Use Longitudinal Panel Study

Kahn, D. G., Parental Models and Career vs. Family Values

Kahn, J. R., Familial Communication and Adolescent Sexual Behavior

Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., Women Volunteering

Kelly, E. L., Kelly Longitudinal Study

Kilson, M., After the Institute: Fellows' Accomplishments and Assessments

Kohlberg, L., Longitudinal Study of Moral Development

L'Hommedieu, T., Divorce Experience of Middle and Working-Class Women

Lex, L., Survey of Women State Legislators

Lipman-Blumen, J., Self-Concept and Educational Aspirations of Married Women College Graduates

Lopata, H., Support Systems Involving Widows

Lopata, H., Widowhood in an American City

Lowe, C., Young Adults' Contraceptive Practices: An Investigation of Influences

Market Opinion Research., National Women's Study

Markus, H., & Campbell, J., Factors Influencing Women to Return to School and the School Experience

List of Data Sets

Mason, K., & Mason, W., Detroit Area Study, 1974: A Study of Women's Labor Force Participation

McClellan, H., Women's Roles: Conflict, Compromise, or Fulfillment?

McClelland, D. C., Achieving Society: Characteristics of Entrepreneurs

McClelland, D. C., Children's Readers: A Cross-Cultural Selection

McClelland, D. C., Follow-Up of Patterns of Child Rearing Subjects

Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., Achievement Motivation, Attitudes Toward Sex Roles, Black Militancy, and Affective Attachment Among Black Female College Students

Michelson, W., Working Mothers and Stress

Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., American National Election Study Series

Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., Nineteen hundred seventy-two (1972) Convention Delegate Study: Women in Politic

Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., Interaction in Families: An Experimental Stu of Family Processes and Schizophrenia

Morse, C., Radcliffe Class of 1962, Ten Years After College Graduation

Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, Coping and Adaptation in Older Black Women

Murray, H. A., Multiform Assessments of Personality Development Among Gifted College Men

National Center for Education Statistics., High School and Beyond

National Center for Education Statistics., National Longitudinal Study

National Opinion Research Center., General Social Surveys

Newberger, C., Parental Conceptions of Children and Child Rearing

Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C. , Harvard Medical School Alumni

Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., Harvard Medical School House Officers

Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., Tufts University School of Medicine Alumni

Paige, K. E., Study of Life Experiences in Married Couples

Parnes, H., National Longitudinal Surveys

List of Data Sets

Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., *Abortion Study*

Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., *Quality of Employment Survey*

Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., *Survey of Working Conditions*

Radcliffe College Class of 1947., *Life Patterns Survey*

Ratliff, E. S., *Follow-up Study on the Development of Achievement-Related Motives*

Rice, V. G., *Course and Correlates of Personality Development in College Women*

Richardson, N., *Developmental Constructions of Success*

Ridley, J. C., *Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility*

Risman, B., *Parenting Survey: A Comparison of Single Mothers, Single Fathers, Dual-Worker Couples, and Traditional Couples*

Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., *Family Life and Sexual Learning*

Romer, N., *Fear of Success in School-Age Males and Females*

Roper Organization, *Virginia Slims 1974 American Women's Opinion Poll*

Roper Organization, *Virginia Slims 1980 American Women's Opinion Poll*

Roper Organization, *Virginia Slims 1985 American Women's Opinion Poll*

Rosen, E. I., *Unemployed Blue Collar Women*

Ross, M. C., *Self-Esteem in Girls Attending Single-Sex vs. Coeducational Private High Schools*

Salkind, E., *Sexual Harassment Among Peers*

Salt, P., *Stress and Illness Among Managers*

Schroedel, J. R., *Women in the Trades*

Sears, R. R., *Identification and Child Rearing*

Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., *Patterns of Child Rearing*

Selman, R., *Growth of Scientific Understanding*

Shapiro, E. R., *Transition to Parenthood*

Shinn, M., *Secondary School Coeducation and the Fear of Success and Failure*

List of Data Sets

Shneidman, E., *Zilboorg-Friedman Memorial Archives*

Shulik, R., *Faith Development, Moral Development, and Old Age*

Simpson, G., *Black Women Attorneys*

Smith, M., *Mothers: Their Stress and Coping Strategies in Response to Nontraditional Behavior of Their Children*

Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., *Israeli Moral Development Study*

Spanier, G. B., *Adjustment to Separation and Divorce*

Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., *Professional Status of Male and Female Academy of Management Members: A Comparison of Perceptions*

Stewart, A., *Decision Making in College Seniors*

Stewart, A., *Experience-Induced Affective Development in Children and Adults*

Stewart, A., *Follow-Up of A New Case for the Liberal Arts*

Stewart, A., *Longitudinal Study of the Life Patterns of College-Educated Women*

Stoltz, L. M., *Influences on Parent Behavior*

Stone, P. J., *Multinational Time Budget Study*

Stoper, E., *Role Strain Among Women in Public Office*

Tangri, S., *Longitudinal Study of Career Development in College-Educated Women*

Taylor, S., *Attitudes of Superintendents and Board of Education Members in Connecticut Toward the Employment and Effectiveness of Women as Public School Administrators*

Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., *Terman Life Cycle Study of Children with High Ability*

Thomas, J., *Choosing the Future: College Students' Projections of Their Personal Life Patterns*

Trachtenberg, F. Z., *Differential Impact of Academic Environments on Students*

Trachtenberg, F. Z., *Student Internship Program*

Traupmann, J., *McBeath Institute Aging Women Project*

U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board., *Federal Sexual Harassment Survey*

List of Data Sets

Ullian, D., *Development of Conceptions of Masculinity and Femininity*

Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., *Harvard Sexual Harassment Survey*

Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., *Replication of Americans View Their Mental Health*

Walshok, M. L., *Women in Nontraditional and Traditional Blue Collar Occupations*

Walzer, J., *An Oral History of Tenured Women in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University*

Weintraub, S., *The Stony Brook High-Risk Project*

Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., *Harvard Bereavement Study*

Weissberg, C., *Careers, Marriage, Identity, and Feminism: Women's Life Choices in the Seventies*

White, R. W., *Lives in Progress*

Willcox, F., *Problems of Dual-Career Marriages*

Wilton, N. , *Antecedents of Artistic Success: A Study of the Early Lives of Women Visual Artists*

Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., *A New Case for the Liberal Arts*

Woman's Day Magazine, *Woman's Day Survey*

Zeitlin, K., *Secondary School Coeducation and the Fears of Success and Failure: A Longitudinal Study*

Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., *National Surveys of Adolescent Female Sexual Behavior*

Zuckerman, D. M., *Self-Esteem and Life Goals of College Women and Men*

Zuckerman, D. M., *Seven College Study: Goals, Attitudes, Values, and Experiences of Undergraduates at the Seven College Conference of Schools*

Zuckerman, D. M., *Sex-Role-Related Goals and Attitudes of Undergraduates at Six Colleges and Universities*

DESCRIPTION OF INDEX CATEGORIES

DATA COLLECTION

Research Design

Laboratory Experiment (LAB EXPER)

A study in which all possible extraneous influences on the variable interest are kept to a minimum by isolating the participants in a boratory and manipulating one or more independent variables under gorously specified and controlled conditions. A control group is ways included and subjects are randomly assigned to experimental and ntrol groups.

. Field Experiment (FLD EXPER)

Data are collected in natural settings, and independent variables re manipulated by the experimenter under as carefully controlled nditions as the situation will permit. Comparison groups are likely to intact groups rather than constructed through random assignment.

. Field Study (FLD STUDY)

Scientific inquiries aimed at discovering the relations and nteractions among variables as they occur naturally. The researcher is ooking for relationships and is testing hypotheses in actual situations they occur in communities, families, schools, organizations, and nstitutions. The sample may or may not include comparison groups and is ot designed to be representative.

. Surveys (SURVEY)

Large or small populations are studied by selecting and studying epresentative samples chosen to describe the population and to discover nterrelations among variables in that population. The purpose is to btain an accurate assessment of characteristics of a whole population by tudying a carefully selected sample.

. Case Studies/Oral Histories (CASE)

The focus of the research is the in-depth study of individual eople. There is extensive, detailed information on each subject. The umber of subjects tends to be small, although it need not be.

. Institutional Records (INSTIT REC)

Records obtained from an institution are used as the data source, ncluding election returns, hospital, school, or prison records, inancial reports, and alumnae records.

. Longitudinal (LONGIT)

The subjects are assessed repeatedly (at least twice) by the same esearcher to look at continuity and change over time. This category oes not include instances where the design of the study calls for everal sessions of data collection spread out over time where the urpose of these intervals is to avoid overload in a single session ather than to examine change over time.

8. Cross-sectional (X-SECT)

Subjects of different ages or subjects who are the same age but from different birth cohorts are given the same measures to identify differences due to age or cohort. For example, 20-year olds in 1930 and 20-year olds in 1970 are given the same measure and the comparison of the cohorts is the focus; or 10, 15, and 20-year olds are assessed at the same time and the focus of the comparison is on age.

9. Replication (REPLIC)

A study is repeated with a different subject pool, and the results from the two assessments are compared. The conditions of the new experiment/study must be very similar to the original to be included in this category.

10. Follow Back (FOLLOW BACK)

Information is gathered on subjects backward through time using records, family/other's reports, and other reconstruction. Involves the use of information actually recorded at the earlier time point rather than wholly retrospective accounts.

11. Hereditary (HEREDITARY)

The research design is intended to allow the researcher to trace the genetic component of behaviors or physical attributes as they mature or manifest themselves over time (e.g., twin studies and adoption studies).

12. Follow-up (FOLLOW-UP)

Subjects who have been studied previously are recontacted and reassessed by a different researcher.

B. Measurement

1. Questionnaire (QUEST)

This category includes both open-ended and closed-ended questionnaires.

2. Interview (INT)

This category includes both open-ended and closed-ended interviews. The interview may be conducted either face-to-face or by telephone.

3. Psychological Measures (PSYCH TEST)

Scales or tests of personality, psychological development and fuctioning or other psychological variables. Includes projective tests, standardized personality tests, cognitive measures, achievement and aptitude tests, IQ tests, adjective checklists, and so on.

4. Behavioral Observations and Ratings (BEH OBS)

Behavior is observed and coded or evaluated for various characteristics. The behavior can be observed directly or as recorded on audiotape, videotape, or film. This category also includes quantified evaluations of a subject's performance by teachers, peers, parents, or others who are in contact with the subject.

5. Institutional Records (INSTIT REC)

Records obtained from private or public institutions are used as data to be analyzed (e.g., voting records, government records, teacher reports, hospital records, and election returns).

6. Physical Examination and Medical/Psychophysiological Tests (PHYS EXAM)

Data are records from an examination by a medical professional for overall physical functioning or specific symptomatology and specific laboratory tests.

7. Other Measures (OTHER)

Measures or data sources other than those listed above. Examples: diaries, psychiatric evaluation, and clinical case notes.

C. Time of Data Collections

The year when the data were collected is recorded. Longitudinal studies conducted by the same researcher are coded for the span of all years in which the data collections took place. Waves of longitudinal studies conducted by different researchers are only coded for the time when data were collected by the researcher(s) listed as author(s) of the abstract being coded.

18TH	1. 18th Century
19TH	2. 19th Century
00-39	3. 1900-1939
40S	4. 1940s
50S	5. 1950s
60S	6. 1960s
70S	7. 1970s
80S	8. 1980s

D. Length of Data Collection

For longitudinal studies, the length of time from the initial year of data collection through the most recent year of data collection is coded.

1-2	1. Two Years or Less
3-5	2. 3-5 Years
6-10	3. 6-10 Years
11-20	4. 11-20 Years
21-50	5. 21-50 Years
51+	6. 51+ Years

II. SAMPLE

A. Sample Size

The number of subjects in the initial sample is coded. When subjects were studied as pairs, the number of pairs, not individuals, is indicated (e.g., mother-daughter or wife-husband pairs).

<50	1. Under 50
51-100	2. 51-100
101-500	3. 101-500
501-1000	4. 501-1000
1000+	5. Over 1000

B. Human Sample?

This indicates whether the data set is a study of people or of such things as organizations or institutions.

YES	1. The objects of study are human beings.
NO	2. The objects of study are organizations, institutions, election returns, etc. rather than human beings.
BOTH	3. Both humans and organizations are the objects of study.

C. Sample Gender

Gender of the subjects.

FEM	1. Female
MALE	2. Male
NA	3. Not applicable (as in the case of studies of organizations).

D. Age of Sample

Every age group sampled during the life of the study is coded. Example: If data were collected on subjects at age 5-6, 18-19, and 45-46; codes 0-5, 6-12, 18-22, and 40-49 are all entered.

PRENATAL	1. Prenatal
0-5	2. 0-5 Years
6-12	3. 6-12 Years
13-18	4. 13-18 Years (e.g., high school students)
18-22	5. 18-22 Years (e.g., college students)
23-29	6. 23-29 Years
30-39	7. 30-39 Years
40-49	8. 40-49 Years
50-59	9. 50-59 Years
60-69	10. 60-69 Years
70+	11. Over 70 Years
MIX	12. Adults: heterogeneous

E. Socioeconomic Status

If a study is of a specific socioeconomic group or groups, such as the working class and/or middle class, these categories are coded. This system of categorizing socioeconomic levels usually relies on occupational categories. However, individual studies may vary in their definitions of SES categories. Subjects who are retired or unemployed are listed according to the status of their previous occupational category. If a sample is random but oversampled for one SES group, it is coded for mix and for the group which is overrepresented.

UP	1. Upper Class Listing in Social Registers, attendance at elite secondary private schools, membership in elite, private clubs, inherited wealth, etc.
UP-MID/MID	2. Middle Class (or: upper middle) Professional, technical, managerial, sales, and clerical occupations.

WORK	3. Working Class (cr: lower class) Craft and service occupations and operatives.
POV	4. Poverty Class Includes those below the poverty line. AFDC recipients, etc.
MIX	5. Mixed/Heterogeneous Sample is mixed.
UNK1	6. SES Unknown Social class data not collected.
UNK2	7. SES available, not compiled by researcher SES information is available in the data that have been collected, but it has not been compiled by the researcher.
STUDENT	8. Student (cr: not in labor force) Includes college students as those not in the labor force at the time of the study. Elementary and secondary school students are classified according to the social class of their parents.

F. Number of Generations

Example: If children or parents of target subjects are included in the study, then the study covers two generations. If both are in the study, along with the target subjects, then the study covers three generations.

1	1. One
2	2. Two
3	3. Three
4+	4. Four or more

G. Race/Ethnicity

If the study is of a specific group or groups such as Hispanic and/or white subjects, these categories are coded. If the group is predominantly one or two races and there is a small, multiracial subsample, the predominant groups and heterogeneous are coded.

BL	1. Blacks
WH	2. Whites
HISP	3. Hispanics
ASIAN	4. Asians
NAT AM	5. Native American/Eskimos
PACIFIC	6. Pacific Islanders
OTHER	7. Other Race/ethnic group not covered by above categories.
MIX	8. Mixed/Heterogeneous Group is mixed randomly and representatively.
UNK1	9. Unknown: No information available No information on race was collected.
UNK2	10. Unknown: Not compiled by researcher Information is available from the data but not compiled.

III. CONTENT

1. Work, Career and Retirement (WORK)

Variables related to work, including working conditions and job complexity; work plans, goals, and aspirations; employment history, including volunteerism and military status; attitudes toward work; retirement; role combination and role conflict; and specific questions about occupations or people in a specific occupation such as clerical workers, doctors, politicians, or factory workers.

2. Family Organization (FAMORG)

Variables related to family organization including family structure such as adoptees and single parents; attitudes toward marriage and the family, including feelings about marriage as an institution and satisfaction with marriage and/or current family structure; widowhood; and divorce.

3. Fertility and Parenting (PAR)

Variables related to fertility and parenting including family planning; child-care arrangements, attitudes toward childcare, or studies of child-care needs or services; division of labor in household; and parenting and childrearing including questions about discipline of children or about how the subject was parented.

4. Family Dynamics and Problems (FAMDYN)

Variables related to family dynamics and family processes; relationships among family members and family interactions; and family problems, including multiproblem families and family violence.

5. Family Background (FAMBACK)

Variables related to the subject's family of origin beyond demographic information, such as educational or occupational history; ethnicity of parents and grandparents, etc.

6. Education (EDUC)

Variables related to education including educational history; educational plans, goals, and aspirations; educational environment; and educational experiences including barriers to achievement in certain educational areas due to discrimination, social isolation, and so on.

7. Social Supports, Social Policy, Group Membership, Use of Time (SOCIAL)

Variables related to social support, including use of family, friends, coworkers, community, and professional networks to provide social support; time use; group membership; and issues relating to social and institutional policy such as sexism, racism, sexual harassment in the workplace, and other forms of discrimination.

8. Economic (ECON)

Variables related to economics, including consumer behavior and attitudes; detailed information about income or extensive income histories; information about expenditures; and information about business practices.

9. Political (POLIT)

Variables related to politics, including political attitudes (e.g., attitudes toward issues such as feminism, the ERA, crime, abortion, social programs, and civil rights); political socialization; political behavior and activism, including how the subject became politically involved; information on public policy (e.g., a study of the passage of the ERA in various states and the participation of residents in the campaigns); and voting patterns.

10. Values and Morality (VALUES)

Variables related to values and morality, including the subject's life philosophy and values and guiding principles for behavior; moral development and questions about specific issues such as punishment or about ethics more generally; and religion and faith.

11. Personality (PERSON)

Variables related to personality including self-concept and self-esteem; locus of control; emotional development of subject; motivation, including unconscious motivation such as need for achievement, need for power, and fear of success; stress and coping; life satisfaction; and psychodynamic processess.

12. Cognitive and Intellectual Functioning (COG)

Variables related to cognitive and intellectual functioning including cognitive capacities such as reasoning, logic, critical analyses, and the development of reasoning; language and language development; social cognition and perception; perception and perceptual development; and creativity.

13. Interpersonal (INTERPER)

Variables related to interpersonal relationships including social interactions between individuals such as peers, family members, doctor and patient, employer and employee, etc. obtained through observations by the researcher of actual interactions, of audio- or videotapes or of transcripts of these interactions.

14. Gender Roles (GENDER)

Variables related to gender roles including sex-role attitudes and orientation; attitudes about women and men including their appropriate roles, behaviors and rights, and perceptions of differences between males and females; and sex-role socialization.

15. **Mental Health** (MENT)

Variables related to mental health including affective disorders such as depression and anxiety; substance use or abuse: mental health treatment; and other psychopathology, including organic disorders, mental retardation, personality disorders, psychoses, and delinquency.

16. **Reproduction and Sexuality** (SEXUAL)

Variables related to reproduction including abortion, pregnancy, menstruation, and menopause; and sexuality, including sexual preference, attitudes towards own or other's sexuality, and sexual activity and experiences.

17. **Physical Health** (PHYS)

Variables related to physical health, including questions assessing overall health status or behaviors; health care; psychological and physiological effects of aging; and genetics and heritability.

18. **Life History** (LIFE)

Variables related to life history including detailed information about early memories, critical life events in conjunction with autobiographical information, oral histories, etc.

IV. POSSIBILITY OF FOLLOW-UP?

YES	1. Permission for follow-up has been granted by the contributor. Restrictions on follow-up may be specified by the contributor.
NO	2. Permission for follow-up has not been granted by the contributor.

V. FOLLOW-UP BEEN CONDUCTED?

YES	1. Data from one or more follow-ups of this sample are available at the Murray Center. The datalog number of the follow-up study is recorded.
NO	2. No follow-up has been conducted or follow up data are not available at the Murray Center.

VI. TYPE OF DATA

COMPUTER	1. Computerized data are available.
RAW	2. Original subject records are available.

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I. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

A. DESIGN APPROACH

1. LABORATORY EXPERIMENT (LAB EXPER)

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Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965

2. FIELD EXPERIMENT (FLD EXPER)

Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
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Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
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5. CASE STUDY (CASE)

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8. CROSS-SECTIONAL (X-SECT)

Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-197
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9. REPLICATION (REPLIC)

Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
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10. FOLLOWBACK (FOLLOWBACK)

(None)

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(None)

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Chester, N., 1979-1984

Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
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Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
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Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Healey, D. E., 1978
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978

Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Morse, C., 1972
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Risman, B., 1983
Romer, N., 1973
Ross, M. C., 1975
Sears, R. R., 1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shinn, M., 1973
Shulik, R., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Weintraub, S., 1971-
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Wilton, N., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

4. BEHAVIOR OBSERVATION (BEH OBS)

Belle, D., 1981
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Weintraub, S., 1971-

5. INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS (INSTIT REC)

Brunswick, A., 1968-1984

Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Weintraub, S., 1971-

6. PHYSICAL EXAM (PHYS EXAM)

Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955

7. OTHER (OTHER)

Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Block, J., 1932-1958
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
Risman, B., 1983
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Stone, P. J., 1965
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

C. TIME OF DATA COLLECTION

1. 18TH CENTURY (18TH)

McClelland, D. C., 1961

2. 19TH CENTURY (19TH)

Dublin, T., 1979
McClelland, D. C., 1961

3. 1900-1939 (00-39)

Block, J., 1932-1958
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

4. 1940s (40s)

Block, J., 1932-1958
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

5. 1950s (50s)

Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Block, J., 1932-1958
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986

6. 1960s (60s)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Edwards, C., 1968
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Horner, M. S., 1965
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1968
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stone, P. J., 1965
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

7. 1970s (70s)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Arce, C., 1979
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Belle, D., 1981

Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1978
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Burrell, B., 1973
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Crosby, F., 1979
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Flexman, N., 1979
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Goodman, N., 1974
Gramick, J., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Healey, D. E., 1978
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1972
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981

Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kilson, M., 1977
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Lex, L., 1977
Lopata, H., 1974
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Romer, N., 1973
Roper Organization, 1974
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Ross, M. C., 1975
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shinn, M., 1973
Shulik, R., 1978
Simpson, G., 1978
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979

Ullian, D., 1976
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weissberg, C., 1975
Willcox, F., 1978
Wilton, N., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

8. 1980s (80s)

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bozett, F., 1985
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Catalyst, 1980
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Finn, A. N., 1984
Fogelman, K., Fox., J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lowe, C., 1980
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987

National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Risman, B., 1983
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Salkind, E., 1982
Salt, P., 1981
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Smith, M., 1983
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985

D. LENGTH OF DATA COLLECTION

1. TWO YEARS OR LESS (1-2)

Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shinn, M., 1973
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979

2. 3-5 YEARS (3-5)

Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Eccles, J., 1975-1978

Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985

3. 6-10 YEARS (6-10)

Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Furstenberg, F.,1966-1972
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978

4. 11-20 YEARS (11-20)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

5. 21-50 YEARS (21-50)

Block, J., 1932-1958
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Parnes, H., 1966-1987

6. 51+ YEARS (51+)

Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986

II. SAMPLE

A. SIZE OF SAMPLE

1. UNDER 50 (<50)

Barnes, B., 1980
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Bozett, F., 1985
Bozett, F., 1978
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
McClellan, H., 1972
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R. R., 1958
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shulik, R., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Walzer, J., 1981
Weissberg, C., 1975
Willcox, F., 1978
Wilton, N., 1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978

2. 51-100 (51-100)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Edwards, C., 1968
Flexman, N., 1979
Foltz, D., 1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Healey, D. E., 1978
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977

Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Paige, K. E., 1974
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ross, M. C., 1975
Salt, P., 1981
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1977
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Ullian, D., 1976
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

3. 101-500 (101-500)

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Block, J., 1932-1958
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Burrell, B., 1973
Catalyst, 1980
Crosby, F., 1979
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Finn, A. N., 1984
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Fox, G. L., 1978
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Gramick, J., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965

Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kilson, M., 1977
Lex, L., 1977
Lopata, H., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Morse, C., 1972
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Risman, B., 1983
Romer, N., 1973
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Salkind, E., 1982
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shinn, M., 1973
Simpson, G., 1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Thomas, J., 1984
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978

4. 501-1000 (501-1000)

Arce, C., 1979
Bohen, H., 1979
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Catalyst, 1980
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976

Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Goodman, N., 1974
Harlan, A., 1976
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Michelson, W., 1980
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

5. OVER 1000 (1000+)

Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1974
Market Opinion Research, 1975
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970

Ridley, J. C., 1941
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Stone, P. J., 1965
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985

B. HUMAN SAMPLE?

1. YES (YES)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Arce, C., 1979
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1985
Bozett, F., 1978
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Burrell, B., 1973
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-19
Center for Women and Work, 1979

Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crosby, F., 1979
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Edwards, C., 1968
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finn, A. N., 1984
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Flexman, N., 1979
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Goodman, N., 1974
Gramick, J., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Healey, D. E., 1978
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971

Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kilson, M., 1977
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lex, L., 1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1974
Lopata, H., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970

Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Romer, N., 1973
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Ross, M. C., 1975
Salkind, E., 1982
Salt, P., 1981
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shinn, M., 1973
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Shulik, R., 1978
Simpson, G., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stone, P. J., 1965
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Ullian, D., 1976
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
Weissberg, C., 1975

White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Willcox, F., 1978
Wilton, N., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

2. NO (NO)

Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
McClelland, D. C., 1961

3. BOTH (BOTH)

Catalyst, 1980

C. SAMPLE GENDER

1. FEMALE (FEM)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Arce, C., 1979
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1985
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brett, J., 1977-1979

Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Burrell, B., 1973
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Catalyst, 1980
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crosby, F., 1979
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Edwards, C., 1968
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finn, A. N., 1984
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Flexman, N., 1979
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Goodman, N., 1974
Gramick, J., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979

Healey, D. E., 1978
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kilson, M., 1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lex, L., 1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1974
Lopata, H., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1959-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973

Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Romer, N., 1973
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Ross, M. C., 1975
Salkind, E., 1982
Salt, P., 1981
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shinn, M., 1973
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Shulik, R., 1978
Simpson, G., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stone, P. J., 1965
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Ullian, D., 1976
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-

Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Willcox, F., 1978
Wilton, N., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

2. MALE (MALE)

Arce, C., 1979
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Belle, D., 1981
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1985
Bozett, F., 1978
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Burrell, B., 1973
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Catalyst, 1980
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crosby, F., 1979
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Edwards, C., 1968
Elias, M., 1981-1983

Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Finn, A. N., 1984
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Lowe, C., 1980
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980

Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Romer, N., 1973
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Salkind, E., 1982
Salt, P., 1981
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shinn, M., 1973
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Shulik, R., 1978
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stone, P. J., 1965
Stoper, E., 1974
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Ullian, D., 1976
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Willcox, F., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

3. NOT APPLICABLE

Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
McClelland, D. C., 1961

D. AGE OF SAMPLE

1. PRENATAL (PRENATAL)

Bibring, G., 1957-1962

2. 0-5 YEARS (0-5)

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Belle, D., 1981
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Michelson, W., 1980
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Weintraub, S., 1971-

3. 6-12 YEARS (6-12)

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Belle, D., 1981
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Michelson, W., 1980
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Romer, N., 1973
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979

Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Ullian, D., 1976
Weintraub, S., 1971-

4. 13-18 YEARS (13-18)

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bozett, F., 1985
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Fox, G. L., 1978
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Michelson, W., 1980
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Romer, N., 1973
Ross, M. C., 1975
Selman, R., 1979
Shinn, M., 1973
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Ullian, D., 1976
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976

5. 18-22 YEARS (18-22)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Belle, D., 1981
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bozett, F., 1985
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Edwards, C., 1968
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Finn, A. N., 1984
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Lowe, C., 1980
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
Rice, V. G., 1980
Salkind, E., 1982
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975

Ullian, D., 1976
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978

6. 23-29 YEARS (23-29)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Belle, D., 1981
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Bozett, F., 1985
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Davis. J., 1961-1964, 1968
Fogelman, K., Fox., J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Healey, D. E., 1978
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horst, L., 1980
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
Richardson, N., 1981
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

7. 30-39 YEARS (30-39)

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bozett, F., 1985
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, M., 1978-1980

Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Healey, D. E., 1978
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Morse, C., 1972
Paige, K. E., 1974
Richardson, N., 1981
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Willcox, F., 1978
Wilton, N., 1978

8. 40-49 YEARS (40-49)

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
Paige, K. E., 1974
Richardson, N., 1981
Smith, M., 1983
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Walzer, J., 1981
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

9. 50-59 YEARS (50-59)

Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Lopata, H., 1968
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Shulik, R., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
Walzer, J., 1981

10. 60-69 YEARS (60-69)

Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Lopata, H., 1968
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Shulik, R., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Walzer, J., 1981

11. OVER 70 YEARS (70+)

Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Lopata, H., 1968
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Shulik, R., 1978
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Walzer, J., 1981

12. ADULTS: HETEROGENEOUS (MIX)

Arce, C., 1979
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1978
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Burrell, B., 1973
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Catalyst, 1980
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crosby, F., 1979
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Elias, M., 1981-1983

Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finn, A. N., 1984
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Flexman, N., 1979
Fox, G. L., 1978
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Goodman, N., 1974
Gramick, J., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Heins, M., 1975
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kilson, M., 1977
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
Lex, L., 1977
Lopata, H., 1974
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970

Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Salt, P., 1981
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Simpson, G., 1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stone, P. J., 1965
Stoper, E., 1974
Taylor, S., 1970
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984

E. SAMPLE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

1. UPPER CLASS

(None)

2. UPPERMIDDLE/MIDDLE CLASS (UP-MID/MID)

Barnes, B., 1980
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981 Baruch,
G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980 Bender, H. E.,
1978-1979
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1978
Catalyst, 1980
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Crosby, F., 1979
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979

Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Finney, R., 1979
Fleming, J., 1974
Flexman, N., 1979
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Goodman, N., 1974
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Harlan, A., 1976
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Heins, M., 1975
Johnson, M., 1977
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kilson, M., 1977
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lex, L., 1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Risman, B., 1983
Romer, N., 1973
Ross, M. C., 1975
Salt, P., 1981
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shinn, M., 1973
Shulik, R., 1978
Simpson, G., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1976-1978

Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Willcox, F., 1978
Wilton, N., 1978
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984

3. WORKING CLASS (WORK)

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Bozett, F., 1978
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Crosby, F., 1979
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Dublin, T., 1979
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Fleming, J., 1974
Fox, G. L., 1978
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Risman, B., 1983
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984

4. POVERTY CLASS (POV)

Belle, D., 1981
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963

5. MIXED/HETEROGENEOUS (MIX)

Arce, C., 1979
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bozett, F., 1985
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Gramick, J., 1979
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Healey, D. E., 1978
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Lopata, H., 1974
Lopata, H., 1968
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985

Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stone, P. J., 1965
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976

6. SES UNKNOWN (UNK1)

Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Ullian, D., 1976

7. SES AVAILABLE, NOT COMPILED (UNK2)

Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Burrell, B., 1973
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969

8. STUDENT (STUDENT)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Edwards, C., 1968
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Finn, A. N., 1984
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Lowe, C., 1980

cClellan, H., 1972
ednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
urray, H. A., 1941-1965
ewberger, C., 1975-1981
ice, V. G., 1980
alkind, E., 1982
tewart, A., 1979
angri, S., 1967-1981
homas, J., 1984
rachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
rachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
erba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
inter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
eitlin, K., 1978
uckerman, D. M., 1978
uckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
uckerman, D. M., 1976

. NUMBER OF GENERATIONS

1. ONE (1)

ngrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
rce, C., 1979
tchley, R., 1975-1977
very, D. M., 1979, 1981
achman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
ailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
ailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
arnes, B., 1980
arnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
arnett, R. C., 1963
aruch, G. K., 1969
aruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
ender, H. E., 1978-1979
erger, A., 1970-1971
ibring, G., 1957-1962
irnbaum, J., 1970
lock, J., 1932-1958
ohen, H., 1979
ozett, F., 1985
ozett, F., 1978
radford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
rett, J., 1977-1979
runswick, A., 1968-1984
urrell, B., 1973
ampbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
atalyst, 1980

Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-197
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crosby, F., 1979
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Edwards, C., 1968
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finn, A. N., 1984
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Flexman, N., 1979
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S. & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S. & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S. & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Goodman, N., 1974
Gramick, J., 1979
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Healey, D. E., 1978
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980

Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Johnson, M., 1977
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kilson, M., 1977
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lex, L., 1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1974
Lopata, H., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Romer, N., 1973
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985

Rosen, E. I., 1980
Ross, M. C., 1975
Salkind, E., 1982
Salt, P., 1981
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shinn, M., 1973
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Shulik, R., 1978
Simpson, G., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stone, P. J., 1965
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Ullian, D., 1976
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Walzer, J., 1981
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Willcox, F., 1978
Wilton, N., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

2. TWO (2)

Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Belle, D., 1981
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Fox, G. L., 1978
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Michelson, W., 1980
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Sears, R. R., 1958
Weintraub, S., 1971-

3. THREE (3)

(None)

4. FOUR OR MORE (4+)

(None)

G. RACE OF SAMPLE

1. BLACKS (BL)

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Belle, D., 1981
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Fleming, J., 1974
Fox, G. L., 1978
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Gramick, J., 1979
Horst, L., 1980
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Lopata, H., 1968
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Newberger, C., 1975-1981

Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Simpson, G., 1978

2. WHITES (WH)

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1978
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crosby, F., 1979
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Edwards, C., 1968
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Flexman, N., 1979
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Glueck, S. & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S. & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S. & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Gramick, J., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Healey, D. E., 1978
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Johnson, M., 1977

Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Romer, N., 1973
Ross, M. C., 1975
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shinn, M., 1973
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Shulik, R., 1978
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stoper, E., 1974
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weissberg, C., 1975
Willcox, F., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

3. HISPANICS (HISP)

Arce, C., 1979

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984

4. ASIANS (ASIAN)

Finn, A. N., 1984
Finney, R., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981

5. NATIVE AMERICANS (NAT AM)

(None)

6. PACIFIC ISLANDERS (PACIFIC)

(None)

7. OTHER (OTHER)

Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
McClelland, D. C., 1961

8. MIXED/HETEROGENEOUS (MIX)

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Barnes, B., 1980
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Bohen, H., 1979
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Flexman, N., 1979
Foltz, D., 1980
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Gramick, J., 1979
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horton, N., 1986
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977

Kahn, J. R., 1984
Lowe, C., 1980
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Morse, C., 1972
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Salkind, E., 1982
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoper, E., 1974
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-

9. UNKNOWN 1

Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Burrell, B., 1973
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Goodman, N., 1974
Harlan, A., 1976
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Horner, M. S., 1972
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kilson, M., 1977
Lex, L., 1977
Lopata, H., 1974
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972

McClellan, H., 1972
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Salt, P., 1981
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Stone, P. J., 1965
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Ullian, D., 1976
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Wilton, N., 1978

10. UNKNOWN: INFORMATION AVAILAVLE, NOT COMPILED (UNK2)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Bozett, F., 1985
Catalyst, 1980
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Dublin, T., 1979
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Franklin, D., 1974
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Stewart, A., 1979
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969

III. CONTENT

1. WORK, CAREER AND RETIREMENT (WORK)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Bohen, H., 1979
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Catalyst, 1980
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crosby, F., 1979
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Flexman, N., 1979
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Foltz, D., 1980
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Goodman, N., 1974
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Heins, M., 1975

Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horst, L., 1980
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Johnson, M., 1977
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kilson, M., 1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1974
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Michelson, W., 1980
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Salt, P., 1981
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Simpson, G., 1978
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stone, P. J., 1965
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975

Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Walzer, J., 1981
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Willcox, F., 1978
Wilton, N., 1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

2. FAMILY ORGANIZATION (FAMORG)

Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bozett, F., 1978
Catalyst, 1980
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Healey, D. E., 1978
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1974
Lopata, H., 1968

Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Michelson, W., 1980
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Paige, K. E., 1974
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Salt, P., 1981
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Willcox, F., 1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

3. FERTILITY AND PARENTING (PAR)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1978
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Catalyst, 1980
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crosby, F., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Elias, M., 1981-1983

Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finney, R., 1979
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Healey, D. E., 1978
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Michelson, W., 1980
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Morse, C., 1972
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Weintraub, S., 1971-
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

Willcox, F., 1978
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976

4. FAMILY DYNAMICS AND PROBLEMS (FAMDYN)

Bozett, F., 1985
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Fox, G. L., 1978
Franklin, D., 1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Smith, M., 1983
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969

5. FAMILY BACKGROUND (FAMBACK)

Baruch, G. K., 1969
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Rice, V. G., 1980
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Weintraub, S., 1971-
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Wilton, N., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985

6. EDUCATION (EDUC)

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Goodman, N., 1974
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977

Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
McClellan, H., 1972
Morse, C., 1972
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Salkind, E., 1982
Shinn, M., 1973
Simpson, G., 1978
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

7. SOCIAL SUPPORTS, SOCIAL POLICY, GROUP MEMBERSHIP, USE OF TIME (SOCIAL)

Arce, C., 1979
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Barnes, B., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Bohen, H., 1979
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987

Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Catalyst, 1980
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-197
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Gramick, J., 1979
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kilson, M., 1977
Lopata, H., 1974
Lopata, H., 1968
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
Michelson, W., 1980
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Salkind, E., 1982
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Simpson, G., 1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stone, P. J., 1965
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Walzer, J., 1981
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985

8. ECONOMIC (ECON)

Arce, C., 1979
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
Finney, R., 1979
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Lopata, H., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Stone, P. J., 1965

9. POLITICAL (POLIT)

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Burrell, B., 1973
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Heins, M., 1975
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Lex, L., 1977
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Simpson, G., 1978
Stoper, E., 1974
Weissberg, C., 1975
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984

10. VALUES AND MORALITY (VALUES)

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982

Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Shulik, R., 1978
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980

11. PERSONALITY (PERSON)

Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bozett, F., 1978
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Catalyst, 1980
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-19
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Edwards, C., 1968
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Finn, A. N., 1984
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Flexman, N., 1979
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974

Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Gramick, J., 1979
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Healey, D. E., 1978
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Michelson, W., 1980
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Romer, N., 1973
Ross, M. C., 1975
Salt, P., 1981
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Shinn, M., 1973
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Shulik, R., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Spanier, G. B., 1977

Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Wilton, N., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

12. COGNITIVE AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING (COG)

Bozett, F., 1985
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Fleming, J., 1974
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Stone, P. J., 1965
Weintraub, S., 1971-

13. INTERPERSONAL (INTERPER)

Bozett, F., 1985
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Fleming, J., 1974
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Stone, P. J., 1965

14. GENDER ROLES (GENDER)

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979

Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Finney, R., 1979
Franklin, D., 1974
Goodman, N., 1974
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Healey, D. E., 1978
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Johnson, M., 1977
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kilson, M., 1977
Lex, L., 1977
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980
Richardson, N., 1981
Risman, B., 1983
Romer, N., 1973
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R. R., 1958
Shinn, M., 1973
Simpson, G., 1978
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Ullian, D., 1976
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Weissberg, C., 1975
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

15. MENTAL HEALTH (MENT)

Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Crosby, F., 1979
Edwards, C., 1968
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969

16. REPRODUCTION AND SEXUALITY (SEXUAL)

Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Bozett, F., 1985
Bozett, F., 1978
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Gramick, J., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Lowe, C., 1980
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Salkind, E., 1982
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976

17. PHYSICAL HEALTH (PHYS)

Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Belle, D., 1981
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Salt, P., 1981
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969

18. LIFE HISTORY (LIFE)

Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
Walzer, J., 1981
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Wilton, N., 1978

IV. FOLLOW-UP POSSIBLE?

1. YES

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Bozett, F., 1985
Bozett, F., 1978
Catalyst, 1980
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Edwards, C., 1968
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finney, R., 1979
Fleming, J., 1974
Flexman, N., 1979
Foltz, D., 1980
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Goodman, N., 1974
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Harlan, A., 1976
Healey, D. E., 1978
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Horner, M. S., 1965
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Kahn, D. G., 1975

Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kilson, M., 1977
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lex, L., 1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Richardson, N., 1981
Romer, N., 1973
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Ross, M. C., 1975
Salt, P., 1981
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R. R., 1958
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shinn, M., 1973
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Simpson, G., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Stewart, A., 1977
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
Ullian, D., 1976
Walshok, M. L., 1975-1978
Walzer, J., 1981
Weintraub, S., 1971-
Weiss, R. S., & Parkes, C. M., 1966-1969
Weissberg, C., 1975
White, R. W., 1938-1965, 1980
Wilton, N., 1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978

Zeitlin, K., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1978
Zuckerman, D. M., 1981-1985
Zuckerman, D. M., 1976

2. NO

Arce, C., 1979
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Belle, D., 1981
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bohen, H., 1979
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Burrell, B., 1973
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crosby, F., 1979
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Finn, A. N., 1984
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Gramick, J., 1979
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979

Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1975
Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Lopata, H., 1974
Lopata, H., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Rice, V. G., 1980
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Salkind, E., 1982
Shulik, R., 1978
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stone, P. J., 1965
Stoper, E., 1974
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
Verba, S., DiNunzio, J., & Spaulding, C., 1984
Veroff, J., Douvan, E., & Kulka, R., 1976
Willcox, F., 1978
Woman's Day Magazine, 1984
Zelnick, M., & Kantner, J., 1971, 1976

V. FOLLOW-UP BEEN CONDUCTED?

1. YES

Crowne, D., Conn, L., Marlowe, D., & Edwards, C., 1965
Edwards, C., 1968
Gurin, G., 1962-1967
Hoffman, L. W., 1974
Horner, M. S., 1965
McClelland, D. C., 1978
Romer, N., 1973
Sears, R., Maccoby, E., & Levin, H., 1952-1958
Shinn, M., 1973
Spanier, G. B., 1977
Stewart, A., 1976-1978
Winter, D. C., McClelland, D. C., & Stewart, A. J., 1974-1978

2. NO

Angrist, S., & Almquist, E., 1964-1975
Arce, C., 1979
Atchley, R., 1975-1977
Avery, D. M., 1979, 1981
Bachman, J. G., Johnson, L. D., & O'Malley, P. M., 1975-1980
Bailey, S., & Burrell, B., 1979
Bailey, S., Burrell, B., & Ware, N., 1978-1984
Barnes, B., 1980
Barnes, B., & Endicott, J., 1980
Barnett, R. C., 1963
Barnett, R. C., & Baruch, G. K., 1981
Baruch, G. K., 1969
Baruch, G. K., & Barnett, R. C., 1980
Belle, D., 1981
Bender, H. E., 1978-1979
Berger, A., 1970-1971
Bibring, G., 1957-1962
Birnbaum, J., 1970
Block, J., 1932-1958
Bohen, H., 1979
Bozett, F., 1985
Bozett, F., 1978
Bradford, J., Ryan, C., & The National Lesbian and Gay Health Foundation, 1987
Brett, J., 1977-1979
Brunswick, A., 1968-1984
Burrell, B., 1973
Campbell, A., Converse, P., & Rodgers, W., 1971
Catalyst, 1980

Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development at Duke University, 1968-1976
Center for Women and Work, 1979
Chester, N., 1979-1984
Child Trends, Inc., 1976-1981
Colby, A., Ware, N., & Zuckerman, D., 1982-1984
Community Council, Inc., 1983
Crandall, V. C., 1939-1967
Crosby, F., 1979
Damon, W., & Phelps, E., 1985-1986
Davidoff, I., & Platt, M., 1957, 1979
Davis, J., 1961-1964, 1968
Deaux, K., & Ullman, J., 1979
Douglas, W., 1961, 1963
Dublin, T., 1979
Duncan, G., & Morgan, J., 1968-1984
Eccles, J., 1975-1978
Education Commission of the States, 1970-1980
Elias, M., 1981-1983
Epstein, C. F., 1969
Epstein, C. F., 1966, 1972, 1976
Erickson, V. L., 1973-1977
Federal Election Commission, 1980, 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1982
Feldman, H., & Feldman, M., 1969-1972
Finn, A. N., 1984
Finney, R., 1979
Fiske, M., Thurnher, M., & Chiriboga, D., 1968-1977
Fleming, J., 1974
Flexman, N., 1979
Fogelman, K., Fox, J., & Shepard, P., 1958-1988
Foltz, D., 1980
Fox, G. L., 1978
Fox, M., 1978-1980
Franklin, D., 1974
Furstenberg, F., 1966-1972
Furstenberg, F., & Spanier, G., 1977-1979
Ginzberg, E., & Yohalem, A., 1961-1974
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1911-1922
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1921-1925
Glueck, S., & Glueck, E., 1940-1963
Goodman, N., 1974
Gramick, J., 1979
Grossman, F., 1975-1981
Gurin, G., Veroff, J., & Feld, S., 1957, 1976
Harlan, A., 1976
Harris, L., & Associates, 1972
Harvard-Radcliffe Child Care Council, 1979
Healey, D. E., 1978
Heins, M., 1975
Hoffman, L. W., 1971
Hoffman, L. W., 1975

Horner, M. S., 1975-1977
Horner, M. S., 1972
Horst, L., 1980
Horton, N., 1986
Huessy, H. R., 1965-1979
Institute for Human Development, (Eichorn, D.), 1980
Jackson, J., 1979-1980
Jennings, K., & Niemi, R., 1965-1973
Johnson, M., 1977
Juster, T., Hill, M. S., Stafford, F. P., & Eccles, J. P., 1975-1981
Kahn, D. G., 1975
Kahn, J. R., 1984
Kaminer, W., & Moore, E., 1984
Kelly, E. L., 1935-1955
Kilson, M., 1977
Kohlberg, L., 1955-1977
L'Hommedieu, T., 1984
Lex, L., 1977
Lipman-Blumen, J., 1968
Lopata, H., 1974
Lopata, H., 1968
Lowe, C., 1980
Market Opinion Research, 1975
Markus, H., & Campbell, J., 1972
Mason, K., & Mason, W., 1974
McClellan, H., 1972
McClelland, D. C., 1961
McClelland, D. C., 1961
Mednick, M. T., & Puryear, G. R., 1971
Michelson, W., 1980
Miller, W. E., & Miller, A. H., 1948-1987
Miller, W., Douvan, E., Crotty, W. J., & Kirkpatrick, J., 1972
Mishler, E. G., & Waxler, N. E., 1965
Morse, C., 1972
Murray Research Center, & Schlesinger Library, 1980
Murray, H. A., 1941-1965
National Center for Education Statistics, 1980-1986
National Center for Education Statistics, 1972-1979
National Opinion Research Center, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978
Newberger, C., 1975-1981
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1978
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1979
Notman, M. T., & Nadelson, C. C., 1980
Paige, K. E., 1974
Parnes, H., 1966-1987
Payne, E., Notman, M., & Kravitz, A., 1969-1974, 1971
Quinn, R. P., Mangione, T., & Seashore, S., 1973
Quinn, R. P., Seashore, S., & Mangione, T., 1970
Radcliffe College Class of 1947, 1980
Ratliff, E. S., 1979
Rice, V. G., 1980

Richardson, N., 1981
Ridley, J. C., 1941
Risman, B., 1983
Roberts, E., Population Education, Inc., 1977
Roper Organization, 1974
Roper Organization, 1980
Roper Organization, 1985
Rosen, E. I., 1980
Ross, M. C., 1975
Salkind, E., 1982
Salt, P., 1981
Schroedel, J. R., 1981-1985
Sears, R. R., 1958
Selman, R., 1979
Shapiro, E. R., 1978
Shneidman, E., 1939-1950
Shulik, R., 1978
Simpson, G., 1978
Smith, M., 1983
Snarey, J., Reimer, J., & Kohlberg, L., 1969-1978
Stead, B. A., & Mullins, T. W., 1977
Stewart, A., 1979
Stewart, A., 1977
Stewart, A., 1960-1979
Stoltz, L. M., 1958
Stone, P. J., 1965
Stoper, E., 1974
Tangri, S., 1967-1981
Taylor, S., 1970
Terman, L., Sears, R., Cronbach, L., & Sears, P., 1922-1986
Thomas, J., 1984
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1974
Trachtenberg, F. Z., 1975
Traupmann, J., 1978-1979
U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, 1980
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